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PRICE TWOPENCE. DUBLIN, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1922. VOL. LXIV. NO. 20,497.

SPECIAL EXTRA

DUNLOP COMPANY'S POSITION. FULL REPORT, Pages 10 & 11

Births, Marriages, and Deaths (which in all cases must be authenticated), 3 lines, 20 words, 2/6; each additional line of 7 words, 8d.

ROLL OF HONOUR
(1914-18).

IN MEMORIAM.

DENNIS—December 19, 1918, at Wimereux, Richard Thomas Dennis, Second Lieutenant, R.I. Rifles, only son of Richard Dennis, late of Balbriggan.
"Somewhere beyond the life You gave is found,
Somewhere we know by God's own hand is crowned
Love's sacrifice."

BIRTH.

SHORT—On Tuesday, November 21, 1922, at Hyde Park Nursing Home, Madras, to Mr. and Mrs. C. K. Short, a daughter. Irish and Californian papers please copy.

DEATHS.

ANNOUNCEMENTS received late for insertion in this Column will be found on Page 6.

CLEMENTS—December 11, 1922, at Whiteford Mills, Birr, Eleanor, widow of the late John Clements. "He giveth His beloved sleep."

CLIBBORN—December 15, 1922, at Anner House, Clonmel, Rebecca Harvey Clibborn.

COLLES—December 17, 1922, at a Nursing Home in Londo. John Mayne Colles, K.C., LL.D., late Registrar in Lunacy (Ireland), formerly of St. Petroc, Stillorgan, Co. Dublin, aged 64. Funeral strictly private.

CREMIN—December 17, 1922, London, Timothy (Teddie), son of the late Daniel Cremin, Valentia Island. Funeral to-morrow (Wednesday).

JOHNSTON—December 18, 1922, at her residence, 5 Lower Sherrard st., N.C. rd., Helen Eliza, widow of the late William Johnston. "So He giveth His beloved sleep." Funeral, Thursday morning, to Mount Jerome, 9.30.

LEES—Passed away December 16, 1922, Alice Martha Lees, to the inexpressible grief of husband, family, and friends. "Safe in Jesus' keeping." English papers please copy.

McCAFFREY—December 18, 1922, at her residence, Mill House, Clondalkin, Brigid, dearly-loved second daughter of Peter and Mary McCaffrey, deeply regretted by her sorrowing sisters and brothers and a large circle of friends. R.I.P. Funeral to New Esker, Lucan, to-morrow (Wednesday) morning, after 10 o'clock Mass at the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Clondalkin.

McDERMOTT—At her residence, 15 Hume st., Dublin, Mary, eldest daughter of the late Henry McDermott (Merchant and Ship Broker, City quay) and Julia McDermott, formerly of Botanic rd., Glasnevin, to the great grief of her brothers and sister. Funeral (private) to Glasnevin, from St. Andrew's Church, Westland Row, after 10 o'clock Mass, to-morrow (Wednesday).

McHUTCHISON—December 15, 1922, at his residence, 6 Mount Temple tce., Dartry rd., Dublin, John McHutchison (British Petroleum Co., Ltd.), aged 71. Funeral leaves above address at 7.45 a.m. to-day (Tuesday), December 19th, 1922. Interment at City Cemetery, Belfast, on arrival of 9.15 a.m. train from Dublin.

McINTYRE—December 18, 1922, at his residence, Brighton Lodge, Sydney Parade, Hugh Collins McIntyre. R.I.P. Funeral strictly private.

ROBERTS—December 15, 1922, at his residence, 33 Leeson Park, James Frederick Roberts, aged 74 years. Funeral to arrive at Temple Hill this (Tuesday) morning, 10 o'clock. No flowers. Private, by request.

TAYLOR—November 13, 1922, at Kingston College, Mitchelstown, Catherine, third daughter of the late Richard Taylor, of Woodcliffe, Loughill, Co. Limerick, and grand-daughter of the late Captain Anslem Evans Taylor, 95th Regiment and 12th Light Dragoons.

TAYLOR—November 15, 1922, at Kingston College, Mitchelstown, Richard, eldest son of the late Richard Taylor, of Woodcliffe, Longhill, Co. Limerick, and grandson of the late Captain Anslem Evans Taylor, 95th Regiment and 12th Light Dragoons.

IN MEMORIAM.

HARVEY—In sad and loving memory of our darling mother, who died on 19th December, 1920.
Oftimes I sit and wander
To a grave not far away,
Where we left the best of mothers
Just two years ago to-day.
Inserted by her loving daughters, Annie and Bella.

HOPE—In loving memory of our dear father, James W., who died December 19th, 1920. "With Christ, which is far better." Inserted by his sorrowing children.

HOPE—In loving remembrance of my darling father, James W. Hope, who passed away 19th December, 1920. "With those he loved best."

TYRRELL—In loving memory of my dear brother, Jack, Master s.s. Theory, Belfast, also his son, Bob, both lost at sea December 18th or 19th, 1919.
An unseen string of memory's harp
Is softly touched to-day.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

PATRICK O'TOOLE, late of 35 Cornmarket, in the City of Dublin, Deceased.
All persons having claims against the Estate of the above Deceased will please furnish full particulars thereof to
TOOMEY and BARBER, Solicitors,
4 Upper Ormond quay, Dublin.

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E. of France (C)..Jan. 6 *E. of Scotland (C) Jan. 20
Melita .....Jan. 27
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Chocolates
Xmas Crackers

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CALCOTT 2/3 SEATERS, 10.5 h.p., dynamo lighting and starting, all-weather body and dickey £325

WALLEN, TRINITY STREET GARAGE, DUBLIN. T

AT Woods', Westland Row, big reductions; B.S.A. Cars from £230 T

THE NEW STREAMLINE 5-SEATER CHEVROLET TOURING CAR has arrived—£235 ex Holyhead. LINCOLN MOTOR COMPANY, LINCOLN PLACE, DUBLIN. Distributors for IRISH FREE STATE. T

SINGER 1923 MODELS ON VIEW.
DE LUXE All Weather, 2 or 4 Seaters ... 380 Gns.
STANDARD, Open 2 or 4 Seaters ..... 230 Gns.
35 Miles to Gallon.
GRAY 5 Seater Touring, E.L. and S. £220
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
CUMMING AND DILLON'S AUTO SERVICE, 4 LOWER ABBEY STREET, DUBLIN. 27 T

THE ROVER
is a Car that takes all seasons as they come—a Car that proves its superiority under all conditions.
12 H.P. MODEL, £550. 8 H.P. MODEL, £180.
Catalogue and full particulars from—
THE ROVER COMPANY, LTD., 16 LORD EDWARD ST., DUBLIN. X

1923 VAUXHALL CARS.
14 hp. 23/60 hp. and 30/98 hp. Models.
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY. Sole Agents.
DISTANCE NO OBJECT.
EXCHANGES. Full value allowed for your car.
BAMBERS LTD. 33 Liverpool Road, BIRKDALE.
'Phone 44 Birkdale 3 lines.

1923 DAIMLER CARS.
12 hp. 16 hp. 21 hp. 30 hp. and 45 hp. Models.
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY. Sole Agents.
DISTANCE NO OBJECT.
EXCHANGES. Full value allowed for your car.
BAMBERS LTD. 33 Liverpool Road, BIRKDALE.
'Phone 44 Birkdale 3 lines.

AUCTION of Motors every Friday, 2.15 p.m., at the Nassau Motor Co. Showrooms, 25 Nassau st. Cars always on view T

A.C. CARS.
"WORTH MORE THAN ANY OTHER"
PRICES FROM £395. FULL EQUIPMENT.
Trial Run and Full Particulars from Agents: CRAWFORD'S, 25 and 30 Dawson street, Dublin. X

FOR Sale, Five Seater Overland Touring 15 h.p., first class running order, new tyres, accessories, spares; owner driven; seen by appointment now.—E 249, this office. 15 C

FORD Model T. 1916, perfect order, £65; seen by appointment—Spadacini, 56 Sandford road. 8 16

MOTOR Car Parking Cases for Sale; also 15 x 6; 4; £5 each.—Cumming and Dillon, 4 Lower Abbey st., Dublin. 15 B

MOTOR Repairs and Engines of every kind—Bring them to us; we will treat you decent; also high class Smith Work and Body Painting.—Lyons, Motories, Kilmainham. 18 E

OVERLAND CARS.
PRICES FROM £268. FULL EQUIPMENT.
The New Models de Luxe, with ENGLISH BODY, Cannot be surpassed for value at £365.
Trial Runs and Full Particulars from the Agents: CRAWFORD, 29 and 30 DAWSON ST., DUBLIN.

TWO 1921 Fords for Sale; best offer over £110 each; any trial.—30 Upper Abbey street. 14 B

TAXIS and all kinds of Cars for Hire; prices light; also Hoodings; heavy and light Lorries; any weight, any distance; reasonable. Apply Lyons, Motories, Kilmainham. 18 E

WOLSELEY, 7, 10, 14, 15, and 20 h.p. Models from £255 upwards, at Grafton Motor Co., 43 Grafton street, Dublin. T

MOTOR CARS CONTINUED.

4-SEATER Morris-Cowley, 1921, small mileage, excellent condition, cheap for quick sale.—E 293, this office. 18 E

1-20 Fiat Landaulette, in good order, for Sale, cheap. Apply 9 Leinster square, Rathmines.

MOTOR CYCLES.

"A 1"—Come and see the largest stock and the best value in Ireland—Sunbeam, Levis, New Imperial, P. and M., Harley Davidson, Diamond, Les Francis, Sparkbrook, etc. Numerous Secondhand Machines at give away prices.—Wayte Bros., Lemon street. T

A.J.S.—1923 PRICES.
7 H.P. COMBINATION, with Lucas Dynamo Lighting and Sidescreen, £148 10s.
2¾ H.P. MODELS, B, B 2, £77.
2¾ H.P. O.H.V. T.T. MODEL T 3, £87.
WALLEN, TRINITY STREET GARAGE.

ASTOUNDING Value—B.S.A., 2¾, £57 15/-; 3½ Sports £70, 4½ £72, 6 Twin £86.—Woods, Westland Row. T

ADVANCES on Motor Bikes, Cars, Jewels.—Gorman, Pawnbroker, Winetavern st. (opposite Four Courts); new garage. T

LEA FRANCIS 1923 PRICES.
3½ H.P. Twin, 3 Speed, All Chain £77 10 0
5 H.P., 3 Speed, All Chain Combination.. £120 10 0
Agents:
JOHN HUTTON AND SONS, LTD., 2 DAWSON STREET. 11 X

AJS, 2½, 3 speed clutch and kick starter, £50; 3½ Sun 2 stroke, 2 speed, £27 10/-; O.K. Junior 2½, 2 speed, £50; Sunbeam 1920 3½, 3 speed clutch and kick starter, £70; Zenith-Bradshaw 3½, all cooled, 1922, £70; Douglas 4, 1918, little used, £40; Royal Enfield, £25; James 2½, 2 speed, 1921, £25; Harley Davidson 4 Flat Twin, £60; Triumph, clutch model, £25; Levis, superior order, £20; Singer Lightweight, £15. Trials and particulars, Fitzgerald, 128 Stephen's Green.

3 Norton and Sporting Side-Car, well equipped, late 1921.—E 283, this office. 16 D

1923 3½ Atlas Miniature, 2 speed, 26" wheels; a real Motor Cycle; 29 gns. On view, Kelly's, Bachelor's Walk. 18 E

WANTED.

WANTED, a late model Motor Cycle, Triumph preferred; state price. Address "Z 2129, Motor Cycle," this office. 14 B

WANTED, A.J.S. Combination, not earlier than 1920; state where seen.—E 355, this office. 18 E

LORRIES, VANS: MOTOR AND STEAM HAULAGE.

ARCHER—4 and 6 Ton Petrol and Steam Lorries and Trailers for Hire, day or tonnage; lowest rates. Thomas Archer, City of Dublin Sawmills and Engineering Works, New Wapping street, Dublin. 'Phone 1902. 15 C

ACCESSORIES, TYRES, ETC.

BOSCH Magneto, new, 4 cylinder and 6 cylinder, £7 each. Apply A. Doyle, Wicklow Hotel, Dublin. C

FORD one man Hoods, ready for fixing.—The City Wheel Works, Ltd., Great Brunswick street, Dublin. T

2 REAR Wheels of Ford Ton Truck, fitted Goodrich 32 x 4½ tyres and tubes and detachable rims, only ran a few miles, unpunctured; owner having fitted semi-solids to truck. What offers for the lot? Address "Z 2193, Motor Accessories," this office 18 E

BODIES.

FORD Landaulette Body, good order, £40; Carden 1919 2 Seater, nice appearance and condition, £60; Marlborough 2 Seater and Dickey, good order, £50; Saxon 2 Seater, £75.—Fitzgerald, 128 Stephen's Green. 18 E

WANTED, a Secondhand Body, Box or Charabanc, for Daimler Chassis, 11' 6" from dash to end of chassis, width 3' 3".—Callan Development and Transit Society, Limited. 14 B

BICYCLES.

"A 1" Cycles at Reduced Prices—Sunbeam, B.S.A., Sparkbrooks, Centaur, Swift, Durable, etc. Repairs and general overhauls under personal supervision of the proprietors.—Wayte Bros., Ltd., Lemon street. 'Phone 2010 T

RALEIGH, 1923, from £8; everlasting guarantee; extraordinary value.—Price Brothers, Chatham st. 12 13

SITUATIONS CONTINUED.

DRESSMAKER, thoroughly competent, Wanted, good Midland trade. Apply Mr. Niblock, c/o Sparrow, Hardwick, 17 Fownes st., Dublin.

DRESSMAKING and Sales—Competent Lady Required for above; able to cut, fit, and finish; good saleswoman; highest references as to capability, etc., required. Address "Z 2187, Dressmaking," this office.

GENTLEMAN Wanted, single, Protestant, to help owner while ill to manage small estate; no tenants; £8 a month, board and lodging; state experience; six months' engagement if suitable. Address "Z 2174, Gentleman," this office. 17 D

HIGH Class Milliner, capable of taking charge of Warerooms and making sales, Wanted January 1st; good house, West of Ireland; state salary, outdoor, and it can be interviewed Dublin during holidays. Address "Z 2161, Milliner," this office. 16 B

JUNIOR Clerk, must have experience of good system of bookkeeping and be well recommended; state age, salary, and full particulars of previous employment. E 197, this office. 15 C

LADY Help Wanted (Rathmines), parts of day, to look after elderly lady nervously affected; Protestant.—E 356, this office.

MILLINERY and Sales—Wanted, experienced young Lady, smart appearance, stylish trimmer; R.C.; state salary, indoor.—"Z 2127, Lady," this office. 14 B

MANCHESTER Department—Wanted, capable Protestant Salesman to take charge of this department. Send reference and state experience when applying. Address "Z 2165, Salesman," this office. 16 D

MOTHER'S Help required T.C.; charge two children; experienced.—E 265, this office. 16 D

MESSENGER Boy Wanted. Apply before 10.30, with references, 19 Grafton street. T

NORTH Circular road—Advertisements for this Paper received by Mr. Lonergan, Newsagent and Confectioner, Ye Olde Tolle House, Phoenix Park Gate, North Circular road. X

SHORTHAND Typist—Wanted for good provincial town, Lady Shorthand Typist, with some experience; Protestant. Apply, stating age, experience, and salary expected, to "Z 2179, Typist," this office. 17 D

SHORTHAND Typist—Wanted, Junior Lady Typist; must be efficient in reading shorthand notes; Protestant. Apply, with copies testimonials and stating terms, to "Z 2178, Typist," this office. 17 D

VANMAN, temporary, Wanted.—Hafner's, South Great George's st.

WOOLLEN Department—Wanted, capable Protestant Salesman to take charge of this department. Send reference, stating experience and salary expected. Address "Z 2156, Woollens," this office. 15 C

WANTED, end of December, Lady to Mind House in owner's absence.—Fisher, Mountrath. 14 B

WANTED immediately, a thoroughly reliable Woman to take entire charge of infant and little girl three years; £30.—Hawker's Agency, Limerick. 16 B

WANTED for provincial town in South-East Ireland, experienced Man, take charge Victualling Establishment; must be good cutter and salesman, also work cash register, and book credit entries; enclose copies references, state age, salary (outdoor). Address "Z 2177, Salesman," this office. 17 D

WANTED, January 2nd, Protestant Lady Help, fond of children, help all duties; country, outside Dublin. Reply E 340, this office. 18 C

WANTED, early January, refined young Lady Protestant, to assist in housework and Care of Baby; two in family; good needlewoman essential; comfortable home to suitable applicant.—E 303, this office.

WANTED, Laundry Assistant for Protestant institution near Dublin; ex-V.A.D. might suit; able to train girls.—M 80, Irish Times Branch Office, Kingstown. 18 C

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS. OFFICIALS, SERVANTS, ETC.

POSITIONS VACANT.

HOTELS—At once, 6 Waitresses, 4 H'maids, Stillmaids, K. Porters. Apply 24 Sth. Anne st.

MANAGERESS, capable and experienced, required after Xmas; state full particulars.—Bush Hotel, Carrick-on-Shannon. 14 B

WANTED, Second Chef; must be experienced. Apply St. Andrew's Hotel. 15 C

EMPLOYMENT WANTED.

WAITER (Head or otherwise), provincial hotel; thoroughly experienced; highly recommended. Address "Z 2176, Waiter," this office. 17 B

WANTED, situation as General in Hotel; 2 years last place; recommended.—E 287, this office.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED.

AGENTS Wanted to Sell Profitable Goods of every kind; catalogues free.—May (160), George st., Birmingham. T

AGENTS Wanted everywhere, big money selling Radiolite 6d. Coal Saver; areas granted.—L. and Y. Trading Co., 8 Whittle street, Manchester. 16 D

REPRESENTATIVES Wanted, with connection amongst the Hotel, Restaurant, and Spirit Grocery Trade, to sell our commission Beef Onion Extract, and Hot Drink Supplies. Apply, stating district covered E 165, this office. 14 B

WATERPROOF and Rainproof Garments—Agent Wanted for Ireland on commission, to Representing Wholesale only. Apply, by letter, stating firms at present representing, to Manchester Waterproof Garment Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Southall street, Manchester. 14 B

WANTED, Agent and Representative in Ireland for Ditchfield's Genuine Remedies for Dogs, Poultry, Pigeons and Cage Birds; preference to gentleman or firm with existing connection among Corn Dealers, etc., and prepared to take up some stock to facilitate quick delivery of small orders.—F. Ditchfield, 170 Glodwick road, Oldham, England.

AGENCIES AND SITUATIONS WANTED.

BUSINESS with Germany, Austria, Belgium, Holland—Capable Business Man offers his Services in connection with transactions with the above countries.—E 254, this office.

MEDICAL.

APPRENTICE Wanted by Pharmaceutical Chemist; indoor; fee; R.C. Address "Z 2100, Apprentice," this office. 13 B

APPRENTICE required by Apothecary and Chemist; fee. Address "Z 2147, Apprentice." this office. 15 C

INVALID Attendant disengaged; would take night duty; highest references. Address Box No. 834, Irish Times Branch Office, Belfast.

MEDICAL—Wanted, competent Assistant in City Medical Hall; also Part Time. Apply, giving fullest particulars, E 346, this office. 18 E

NURSE Companion—Post Wanted as Companion Help; good references.—E 341, this office. 16 E

PHARMACEUTICAL Chemist Wanted, young and energetic. Apply, giving full particulars of experience, stating age, religion, and salary expected, to T. W. Reynolds, Ltd., Dunsannon, Co. Tyrone. 15 C

A Useful Xmas Present.

TYRES BY AUCTION

Manufacturers SURPLUS STOCK of 400 New Tyres and Tubes, all sizes,

On Wednesday, 20th December, at 2.15 p.m.

MOTOR AUCTION Co.
35 WESTLAND ROW.

GREAT CARE IS TAKEN THAT ADVERTISEMENTS IN ALL PARTS OF THIS PAPER APPEAR CORRECTLY; BUT NO LIABILITY IS UNDERTAKEN FOR ANY ERROR IN OR OMISSION OF ANY ADVERTISEMENT, AND THE PROPRIETORS RESERVE THE RIGHT TO OMIT OR ALTER ANY ADVERTISEMENT, NO MATTER WHERE OR BY WHOM ACCEPTED.

SCALE OF CHARGES FOR SMALL (PREPAID) ADVERTISEMENTS.

12 words or under 1/-.
Every succeeding word One Penny.
4 consecutive insertions FOR price of 3
(This concession does not apply to advertisements set in display font.)

Box Office address counts as three words. If replies are to be called for; or, if they are to be sent by post, as four words.
Advertisements not prepaid are charged at a minimum of 3/- per insertion.
Publication of these advertisements is not guaranteed on any particular day.
(Trade advertisements in these columns 1/- per line.)

SITUATIONS VACANT.
ORIGINAL testimonials should not be enclosed with replies to advertisements. (21/4/22.)
IRISH TIMES, LTD., WESTMORELAND STREET, DUBLIN.
Telephone Nos. 54036, 5037.
BRANCH OFFICES—
BELFAST—108 Royal avenue..... 'Phone 1787.
CORK—13 Marlborough street..... 'Phone 655.
LONDON—59 Fleet street, E.C. 4. ....Central 4350.
MANCHESTER—72 Victoria street.... City 3084.
GLASGOW—54 Gordon street.....Central 54.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST, on 7th inst., Attache Case, containing papers, no value except to owner. Finder handsomely rewarded by returning to 66 Carnot terrace, Rialto. 14 B

LOST on Thursday morning, a Bullock, with a tar brand A on right plate. Information kindly received by Bergin, O'Connor and Co., Ltd., 11 St. Joseph's road, Dublin.

LOST on Tuesday night, between Nelson Pillar and Westland row, in the Sandymount tram, Lady's Grey Cape Fur.—"Fur," Wade's Office, Bray. 15 C

LOST, Thursday evening last, Darley road tram or Harcourt street, Fountain Pen; reward. Address E. Young, Elsinore, Carrickmines. 16 B

LOST, 16th instant, Black Aberdeen Terrier named "Sandy"; police notified. Apply 30 Hollybrook road, Clontarf. Reward.

LOST, about Woolworth's, vicinity Grafton street shops, Masonic Ring, keepsake; reward.—E 310, this office.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

IRISH EDUCATION ACT, 1892.

ELECTION OF SCHOOL ATTENDANCE INSPECTOR.

The School Attendance Committee for the South-West Division of the County Borough of Dublin invite applications from fit and proper persons to act as School Attendance Inspector.

The salary attached to the position commences at £78 per annum, with increments of £2 after the first year and £5 each succeeding year until a maximum of £120 is reached. Such increments are subject to approved service. The salary also carries current rate of War Allowance in accordance with terms of the Conciliation Award of 28th June, 1920.

Applicants will be required to furnish sufficient proof of age, character, education, and sound physical condition.

Candidates must be not less than twenty-one years of age.

The person appointed will have to give full time to the duties of the position, and carry out faithfully all regulations appertaining to the office as may be from time to time prescribed by the Committee.

Applications, in applicant's own handwriting, stating correct age, with copies of two testimonials, will be received by the undersigned up to 5 p.m. on Thursday, 4th January, 1923.

Applications will be submitted to the Committee for classification, and the selected candidates will be required to attend on the day of election.

Canvassing of the members after this advertisement is strictly prohibited.

By Order,
HUGH McCARTHY, Secretary.

Offices:—15 Parliament street, Dublin,
12th December, 1922. K.A.A.

CEYLON, India, West Africa, Brazil, etc.—Clerks, Engineers, Fitters, Mining, Railway, and Pastory Employés, and all others seeking remunerative overseas appointments abroad should send stamped envelope for particulars of assistance rendered, terms, and details of past successes.—Messrs Coutts (Colonial Dept. 40), 7/8 Irish Holborn, London. Estabd. 1902. 3 X

DIOCESES of Ireland shown on two large Maps, together with historical sketch of their origin and growth. Buy Christmas Number "Weekly Irish Times," now on Sale, price 4d. T

DEMOBILISED Soldiers and Beginners—Your living guaranteed. Start your own Drapery Business; little capital required. Write for catalogue and advice.—H. Lewins, Dept. C., 143 Honnddith, London, E. 1. X

WOMAN AND HER HOME.

Christmas Spirit: *Kindly Thoughts.*

CHRISTMAS is coming—nay, it is already with us. Joyous happiness is in the air, the feeling of jollity, that no other festival of the year brings with it, is here. And why is there such general cheerfulness? All feel an inner glow of joy, which, unless some sad anniversary occurs just now, bursts forth anew every year like the budding flowers of spring.

Is it because of this period more than any other that we all bear kindly thoughts and feelings towards one another? Do these happy, generous thoughts of others react on ourselves, bringing joy in their train? The gay bustle of the thoroughfares, the crowded, cheery atmosphere of the restaurants, all add to the general excitement.

Some prosy bore may say—"How very tiring, and what needless fuss." Well, it may be tiring, and certainly is for very many, but at least there is no stagnation, no monotony.

Everywhere is so vitally alive, and oh! the shops! Everything of the prettiest, of the most alluring daintiness is displayed. Riotous colour, gossamer silks, sparkling jewels make up a radiant prospect.

And the toys! What a realm of wonder is here for the tiny tots—and big ones, too. And what is Xmas without the children, and how could the children exist without Xmas! Their bright little faces, one glow of excitement and eager curiosity are the chief features of this happy season of joy.

The happy anticipation—for therein lies real enjoyment. Don't we all enjoy the looking forward in life rather than the actual realisation? Certainly Christmas is no exception.

When we enter the kitchen, and, in a delicious atmosphere of lemons and spices, give the last stir to the pudding, is there not more joy out of this anticipatory ceremony than in the first actual mouthful?

Above all, Santa Claus must not be forgotten—a legend so old, and still so realistic. The disappearance of Santa Claus would be missed just as much as that of Christmas. And how he materialises in the shops, and pops up into life, dazzling the children with his sudden reality, until not only one Santa Claus, but hundreds, appear before their bewildered eyes.

Then the enlivening of choosing presents. Birthdays may be missed, and very often are; wedding anniversaries may have reached the limits of things forgotten, but Christmas is sure to bring a present.

At last the great day itself arrives. Many find it a happy day of quiet rest, after the strenuous hurryings of the preceding weeks. The post is sorted with eager anticipation. Cards and mementoes from friends we have lost a while bring back lingering thoughts and happy memories of days gone by.

What jolly fireside reunions there are; it is characteristic of Christmas to share joy; proof of this is the overcrowding of seaside hotels, where lonely individuals may mingle with their fellows in cheery entertainment.

Even the churches and hospitals are made bright with flowers and berried holly. Mistletoe must not be forgotten either. That herald of countless jokes and innocent fun, the standing emblem of romance in the Christmas picture.

This gay time causes the generous man to spend lavishly; even the more careful one puts his hand freely into his pocket, saying—"What about it! Christmas comes but once a year." That is just it. Christmas only comes once a year. Let us, therefore, make the most of it; let us seize the joy and happiness it brings, and enjoy to the full this enchanting time while it is with us. B. M.

IN SEARCH OF WORK.

THERE are many hard things to face in the Battle of Life, but few harder, perhaps, than for a gentlewoman to be left stranded on the wrong side of fifty, and have to solve the problem of trying to make a livelihood. One puts "gentlewoman," as it conveys now-a-days, perhaps, more the class of person intended than does the very general term of "lady."

She feels a perfect derelict when reviewing her position, her stock-in-trade, as it were, of her few talents seem so small and ineffective when looked at with a commercial eye.

And then her age—though that would not be such a deterrent if she is healthy and energetic, and has not allowed her body to rust.

Having been comfortably off as a girl, she had never given a thought to a possible day of want, and so, not being above the average in various accomplishments, she had done nothing definitely practical.

As a married woman her housekeeping had just been in the ordinary small style of living. Would it justify her to aspire to the management of a big establishment?

Now, that is where the diffident shyness of the middle-aged comes in. Were she younger she would have no such false ideas, and would be perfectly confident of her powers.

She will visit various Bureaux where they profess to assist women to obtain work. One of the first questions generally put is: "Can she cook, or know enough to be able to direct cooking?

Apparently cooking is the one and only craft that will really st... any sensible female into a safe harbour of comfort. There are so few cooks now-a-days that, strictly speaking, know their business.

After cooking comes a knowledge of nursing—to be able to take up a companionship to an invalid or an old person.

Teaching children she brushes aside, as only very highly certificated young women are taken; the old days of "going out as a governess" are practically dead. Besides, it is not fair to children to give them too old a mistress, she might be irritable and fidgetty. There are so few things for a middle-aged woman to get that disappointments face her at every turn.

But don't despair. There is a corner for everyone. It may take some time finding, but let the gentlewoman trying for work remember that she must have:—

Pluck.

Think as well of herself as she can; in fact, self-confidence.

Forget her past position and enter cheerily into a new one with happy determination.

Accept the inevitable with regard to salary, realising her age is not recognised as of marketable value.

Never say you can't do a thing; you can but try.

Make use of any knowledge you find you possess.

No learning is wasted; it all comes in handy some day, and quite unexpectedly, as a rule.

Try, above all things, to keep a bright face. It is marvellous the power of a cheery countenance.

The above advice will sound difficult to such ears, because disappointments are bound to be the stones on the road when setting out for work.

Don't despair! Make up your mind to what you really know you feel capable of and you will get it.

Trust in Providence Who has care of all—remember, even the sparrows.

NIL DESPERANDUM.

FOR THE COOK.

DARK CAKE.

For this you will require one pound of flour, one pound of currants, two ounces of lemon-peel, four ounces of lard or margarine, one teaspoonful of treacle, one teaspoonful of carbonate of soda, one teaspoonful of cream of tartar, one egg, a few almonds, and a little milk.

Rub the lard into the flour, then add the carbonate of soda, cream of tartar, currants, lemon-peel, and mix thoroughly together. Now add the treacle and a few chopped almonds. Beat the egg, add it and the milk to the mixture. Pour into a cake-tin, lined with greased paper, and bake in a quick oven for an hour. Any almonds left over should be scattered on the top of the cake.

STUFFED STEAK.

Take one pound of stewing steak (cut thinly in one slice), three tablespoonfuls of breadcrumbs, half a teaspoonful of flour, half a teaspoonful of salt, half a pint of water, two teaspoonfuls of mushroom ketchup, one ounce of butter (or margarine), a dessertspoonful of chopped parsley, one tablespoonful of fine beef suet, half a teaspoonful of sweet herbs, a beaten up egg, and a little good gravy colouring.

Put the breadcrumbs in a basin with the parsley, herbs, suet, half the salt and pepper, and the egg, and mix all together; put the stuffing at one end of the steak, roll it up neatly, and tie round with string. Melt the butter in a saucepan, put in the steak and fry a nice brown. Mix the flour smoothly with cold water, add the ketchup, the remainder of the salt and pepper, and the gravy colouring; pour into the pan, stir well, and simmer slowly for two hours.

CRESCENT ROLLS.

Mix together three-quarters of a pound of flour, one dessertspoonful of baking powder, one tablespoonful of salt, one breakfast cupful of sour milk, and a small piece of butter. When all are well mixed, divide the dough into three. Take each one in turn, knead it, roll out half an inch thick, and round as possible; cut into four, and, beginning at the long end of the triangle, roll up, and curl round to form the crescent. Brush over with raw egg, and bake in a quick oven for about a quarter of an hour or so.

DECORATIONS.

THE children will soon be sent home from school, and then their thoughts will naturally turn to Christmas decorations. They will want something new, something bright, something a bit different from last Christmas; and poor mother will have a hard time racking her brains for some novelty in decorations.

It is a mistake for the mother or elder sister to do all the work of decorating herself. Children like helping, and have a special feeling of importance if they are made use of. This sense of participation adds to their enjoyment and appreciation of the Christmas festivities. The planning should, of course, be left in the hands of one capable person.

Holly and mistletoe are indispensable articles for the decoration of the walls. Great care should be taken to protect the walls and furniture against scratches from the prickly holly, as beauty at Christmas will not make up for ugliness all the year round, and so bouquets of this evergreen should be placed in vases and jars all round the rooms. Ivy, owing to its softness and abundance, is very suitable for wall decorations. Ivy leaves, sewn one on top of another on strips of paper, make very effective bordering for pictures or doorways. Red berries and leaves, sewn in various designs cut out of paper, give a warmth and brightness to the room that is specially welcome at Christmas. Mistletoe should be placed in strategic positions when the company is mixed.

Entrance Hall.

The decorations of the entrance hall are the most important of all, as the first impressions of friends and visitors are usually the most lasting, and also because many people who come to the door, but do not enter, pass judgment on the house by what they see there. Mottoes are very appropriate methods for decorations, and are easily made by sticking letters, cut out of white wadding or linen, on to crimson paper or cloth. The letters should be fairly large and well-defined. "Merry Xmas to You," "Happy Yuletide," etc., are the commonest mottoes. Festoons of coloured paper are very cheap, and make a pretty show when strung across the hall and wound round the bannister rods.

Changing the position of various articles of furniture is very refreshing to members of the family, while the ordinary bric-a-brac of a room can be removed and replaced with special knick-knacks made for the Christmas festivities. High-handled baskets filled with moss and holly look pretty on the tables, and for the usual brackets fresh ones made of green twigs can be substituted.

Accommodation.

Christmas parties are sometimes very large and extra accommodation is required. An unfurnished room can easily be fitted up by covering the bare walls with pink sateen, lightly tacked on, and with festoons of coloured paper in a criss-cross pattern. An even cheaper method of furnishing is to place mottoes, banners, and brackets filled with moss and holly at even intervals along the wall. The coloured pictures from Christmas numbers of magazines and other periodicals, with borders of ivy leaves, have quite a handsome effect used among these.

The Yule log and the boar's head represented mediæval ideas of celebrating Christmas. Though the latter is now impossible to be got, the former is still in vogue, and should be kept up as much as possible. Roaring fires, of logs preferably, do much to cheer everyone up. The whole house should be well lit up, as all the family are usually at home, and are constantly running about. All these details help in creating a Noeltide atmosphere, and making it truly a happy Christmas.

STEPHANOS.

***

A PUDDING SECRET.

The Savoy Hotel, London, has been famous for many years for its wonderful Christmas puddings. A reputation of this kind is worth a great deal to any hotel. The secret of the Savoy Christmas pudding has now been revealed. The inventor and creator of the present Savoy Christmas pudding was M. Latry, the head chef of the Savoy Hotel Restaurant. Monsieur Latry declares that this Savoy pudding can be made with complete success in any household kitchen. Here is his recipe:—

Twelve ounces Malaya raisins.
Twelve ounces Smyrna raisins.
Twelve ounces currants.
Twelve ounces crystallised peel.
Twelve ounces suet.
Ten ounces breadcrumbs.
Nine ounces flour.
Four eggs.
Three ounces ginger.
Four ounces chopped apple.
One ounce citron peel.
One ounce orange peel.
One teaspoonful of salt.
Eight ounces brown sugar.
One glass, each, of stout, rum, brandy, sherry, and milk.

Quixo is a Barrington product, made throughout at King's Inns Street Soap Works, Dublin. It is fully equal to the best soap powders made abroad.

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DOMESTICS WANTED.

GOOD Servants quickly suited, H'maids, P'maids, Cooks, Generals.—Mulpeter's, 11 South Anne st.

WANTED, young girl; train Belmormaid, city; £14. Address "Z 2170, Maid," this office. 16 D

WANTED for small house, good Daily Maid or Charwoman; good references essential. Apply R O 177, Irish Times Branch Office, Rathmines. 18 C

WANTED, experienced Girl for General Housework, Plain Cooking; must understand children. Apply 30 Mary street (Shop), between 12 o'clock and 6 o'clock. 18 C

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COOKS AND DAIRYMAIDS WANTED.

COOK General and House Parlourmaid, Wanted early January; family 2; good home; £35-£40 wages.—3, Wildwood road, Golders Green, London, N.W. 8 10

COOK and House Parlourmaid, experienced, Protestant, Wanted, Belfast, early January; small family; wages £32, £35. References to Miss Murray, 36 Atlantic avenue, Belfast. 14 B

COOK General, age under 40, also Housemaid, over 22, for England, January; must have experience in cooking; wages £36 to £40 and £28 to £30.—Mrs. B. Rosmora, Silchester road, Kingstown. 16 D

EXPERIENCED Cook General, R.C., Wanted, end December. Call 1.30 to 2.30, or after 6 o'clock, 12 Fitzwilliam place. 18 C

THOROUGHLY experienced Cook required at Rosmore Castle; must have highest references. Apply to Housekeeper, Rosmore, Monaghan. 8 14

WANTED, good Cook General, R.C.; small dairy, some fowl. Address "Z 2136, Cook General," this office. 14 B

WANTED, middle January, superior Cook General and House Parlourmaid, some knowledge cooking, where only two kept; 4 in family; country; friends preferred. Address "Z 2095, Cook General," this office. 13 X

WANTED at once, Cook General; good plain cook; small family. Apply to Mrs. Jeffrey, Somerville House, Terenure. 16 D

WANTED, Good Plain Cook, young. Seen mornings, 11-1, Carrickbrennan, Monkstown.

WANTED, Cook General for business house in Northern Ireland; must be thoroughly reliable. Address, stating age, experience and religion, "Z 2132, Cook," this office. 18 C

GENERALS WANTED.

ENGLAND—Wanted, fully trained General, not over 25, for Irish family (2); lady's recommendation necessary. Apply Matron, Irish Times Registry. 15 C

EXPERIENCED General, family two, Wanted after Christmas. Call to-day, Fernleigh, Kimmago road, Glasnevin.

GENERAL Servant Wanted immediately; must be well recommended.—Melrose, Silchester road, Glasnevin.

SMART young General Wanted immediately; cooking; small wages; £24. Apply Maison Geldof, 1 Leinster street, City. 14 B

WANTED at once, good, steady General, cook and small washing, for family of three; clean worker most essential; comfortable home for a reliable girl. Send full particulars to Box M. L., c/o Lonergan's, 1 N. C. road. 15 C

WANTED, a young Protestant General; fond of children; washing; help given; near Phoenix Park. E 199, this office. 15 C

WANTED, beginning of January, young General Maid; plain cooking, no washing; good wages.—F 254, this office. 16 D

WANTED immediately, experienced young General; good home, high wages; no cooking; small family; references.—Glickville, 68 Upper Kenilworth Park, Harold's Cross. 16 B

WANTED, young General; cooking; wages £24.—13 Longford terrace, Monkstown.

WANTED immediately for Dalkey, experienced young General; one child; £24 to £26. Call for particulars 14 Northumberland road, Dublin.

HOUSE AND PARLOURMAIDS WANTED.

CAN Lady recommend experienced House Parlourmaid; R.C.; suburbs; housemaid kept; state age, wages, send copies. Address "Z 2116, House Parlourmaid," this office. 14 B

GIRL Wanted as Housemaid, R.C., end December; help in nursery; good needlewoman. Call 1 to 2.30, or after 6 o'clock, 12 Fitzwilliam place. 18 C

WANTED, Fourth Housemaid, for January; good wages to experienced girl; send copies of references. Address "Z 2088, Maid," this office. 13 C

WANTED, a good House Parlourmaid, £30, and experienced young Housemaid, £24, for January; state age, send copies discharges.—Mrs. T. B., Abbeyholme, Cheltenham. 16 D

NURSES WANTED.

AGENT for NURSES, MAIDS, and ATTENDANTS. Miss Bellingham Todd, 5 Grafton st., Dublin

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YESTERDAY'S CASES IN THE COURTS.

A FRACTURED LEG.

DUBLIN SURGEON SUED.

Yesterday, before Mr. Justice Pim and a city common jury, the case of Cathcart v. Taylor came on for hearing. It was an action brought by Mr. George Munroe Cathcart, contractor, of 2 Moyne villas, Rathmines, against Sir William Taylor, K.B.E., C.B., M.B., 47 Fitzwilliam square, West, Dublin, to recover damages, laid at £5,000, for personal injuries, including a compound fracture of the right leg, and shock to the system, alleged to have been sustained on the 14th of September, 1921, on the Loughlinstown road, through the negligent and unskilful driving and management of a motor car the property of the defendant.

The plaintiff's case was that, while proceeding on a motor cycle in the direction of Dublin, the defendant's motor car came round at Loughlinstown cross-roads from the direction of Ballybrack on the right-hand side of the road and, striking the machine, knocked him down and seriously injured him. He was taken to the Loughlinstown Union, and subsequently to the Meath Hospital, Dublin, where he was detained under treatment for five weeks. For several months afterwards he was obliged to use crutches, and he was only able now to go about on a stick. In addition to incurring heavy expense for medical treatment, he had lost a number of contracts on account of his injuries.

The defendant, in his defence, denied the alleged negligence and pleaded contributory negligence on the part of the plaintiff.

Mr. Lynch, K.C., Mr. Swayne, K.C., and Mr. Russell (instructed by Mr. William V. Seddall) appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Denning, K.C., Mr. T. Sullivan, K.C., and Mr. Dockrell (instructed by Mr. J. H. McLoughlin) for the defendant.

It appeared from the medical evidence that the fractured bones of the plaintiff's leg had not united, and the ends of the bones were kept in position by a steel plate and six screws. Two further operations would be necessary, and, if successful, the limb would be practically all right in twelve months. The plaintiff admitted that he was going at the rate of about 17 miles an hour when the accident occurred.

It was stated by counsel for the defence that Sir William Taylor had a residence at Killiney at the time mentioned, and his two boys and a friend of theirs were driving to the city. The horn of the motor car was sounded, as would be proved, and what caused the accident was the swerving of the plaintiff when he saw the car approaching. The driver of the car at the time was Sir William's son, John Taylor, who was now in South Africa. There was a very steep hill where the accident occurred.

The jury, consisting of six women and six men, returned a verdict in favour of the plaintiff for £800 damages. They found that he was not guilty of contributory negligence.

Judgment was entered for the plaintiff for the amount mentioned, with costs.

MOTOR CYCLES COLLIDE.

CLAIM AND COUNTER-CLAIM.

Yesterday, before Mr. Justice Samuels, sitting without a jury, at the King's Inns, the case of Browne v. Rowe was heard. It was an action brought by Mr. Patrick J. Browne, mechanical engineer, of Rockbrook House, Rathfarnham, Co. Dublin, against Mr. C. H. Rowe, of 29 Brighton road, Rathgar, to recover damages, laid at £150, for personal injuries and damage to his motor bicycle, alleged to have been caused by the defendant in the negligent driving of his motor bicycle and side-car at the Black Glen, Sandyford, on the 2nd of September last.

The defendant denied the alleged negligence and stated that the accident was caused by the negligence and default of the plaintiff, whose motor bicycle came into collision with his motor bicycle and side-car. The defendant counter-claimed for £100 damages for injuries to his bicycle and side-car, which were overturned on the side path owing to the collision.

The plaintiff's personal injuries were not of a very serious nature, being chiefly confined to one of his legs; but he was under medical treatment for a considerable time, and his motor bicycle, he stated, was badly damaged. He estimated that it would take £46 to put it in a proper state of repair, and he had paid £58 for it originally, second-hand.

Mr. Swayne, K.C., and Mr. Devitt (instructed by Messrs. F. Croskerry and Son) appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Lynch, K.C., and Mr. Joseph O'Connor (instructed by Messrs. Gerald Byrne and Co.) for the defendant.

The plaintiff stated that he was going at the rate of about four miles an hour when the collision occurred, and that the defendant was going at the rate of 30 miles an hour. The defendant stated that he was going at about ten or twelve miles an hour at the time.

Mr. Justice Samuels stated that he was of opinion that both parties had been guilty of negligence, and that if they had kept a proper look-out they could have avoided the result of one another's negligence. He dismissed the action and the counter-claim with costs.

A FEMALE DEFENDANT.

BAIL GRANTED IN BANK NOTES CASE.

In the King's Bench Division yesterday, before Chief Justice Molony and Mr. Justice Dodd,

Mr. Fergus O'Connor (instructed by Mr. James J. O'Connor) applied on behalf of Mrs. Catherine Murphy, 96 New street, New Ross, for an order admitting her to bail for her appearance to stand her trial at next Assizes for the County of Kilkenny. Mrs. Murphy had been returned for trial on the following charges:—(1) Conspiracy, in July, 1922, to rob the National Bank at Graiguenamanagh, and with robbing it of £600 in cash and a number of cancelled £1, £5, and £10 notes, the total amount of cash and cancelled notes being about £3,000. (2) Receiving the £600 and the cancelled notes, and having in her possession, at her residence, cancelled notes representing £81; and presenting £100 in cancelled notes to the National Bank, College Green, Dublin, in the month of August, 1922. (3) Forging and uttering certain documents, including cancelled notes to represent £100, by having removed the cancel marks and endeavouring to obtain, on 2nd November, 1922, £100 from the National Bank, with intent to defraud.

Counsel moved on the affidavit of Messrs. James J. O'Connor and Co., solicitors. He stated that Mrs. Murphy was brought before Mr. Mark Cooper, one of the Dublin divisional magistrates, on the charges mentioned, and returned for trial. Mrs. Murphy was a woman of hitherto unblemished character; was married and had a number of young children, the youngest of whom is a mere baby. It was of great importance and necessity that the children should have their mother with them to look after and properly care them. No assizes had been held for the County of Kilkenny for some time, and no date had yet been fixed for the next Assizes. In the ordinary course the next Assizes would not be held until March, 1923.

Counsel mentioned that at the time Mrs. Murphy was arrested her husband, who is a licensed trader in New Ross, was "wanted" on the same charges, but could not be found. He had since been arrested.

Mr. John O'Byrne, who (instructed by the Chief State Solicitor) appeared for the Irish Free State, did not oppose bail.

The Court made an order admitting Mrs. Murphy to bail, herself in a surety of £100, and two sureties of £50 each.

POSSESSION OF CITY PREMISES.

In the King's Bench Division yesterday, before Chief Justice Molony and Mr. Justice Dodd, in the action of William Stubbs, of 16 Hatch street, Dublin, v. Thomas Chase, James Chase and John Chase, of 92 Drumcondra road, Dublin,

Mr. Charles Murphy (instructed by Messrs. Franks and Oulton) applied on behalf of the plaintiff for an order for final judgment for possession of the premises, 5 Tara street, Dublin. The plaintiff was the person to whom the title to the reversion devolved. The Chase family had not paid rent for 11½ years.

Mr. Hector Hughes (instructed by Mr. R. V. Lynam) for the defendants, said that the premises formed part of the Beby estate, and were let prior to 1907 by William Moffatt and Sons, as agents for the estate, to the defendants' father. In 1911 an order in the Chancery action of Patten v. Hamilton was served at the premises, directing the defendants' father to pay the rent to the receiver in that matter. This the defendants' father refused to do, and no rent had since been paid. The plaintiff in the present action did not, counsel submitted, represent the owner of the property, and was not entitled to possession.

The Court granted an order for final judgment.

BAIL MOTION SUCCEEDS.

ROSTREVOR BUILDER'S APPLICATION.

In the King's Bench Division (Crown side) of the Northern High Courts yesterday, before the Lord Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Brown, Mr. T. J. Campbell, K.C., with whom was Mr. I. Copeland (instructed by Messrs. Fisher and Fisher, solicitors, Newry), made an application for admission to bail of Patrick Butler, builder, Rostrevor, who is at present in custody. The accused man was charged with having in his possession on the 25th June, at Rostrevor, a bomb, five sporting cartridges, and five rounds of ammunition, with intent to endanger life. None of the articles were found on Butler or in his house, but he was the landlord and builder of two houses in Rostrevor, and since the first application for bail those two houses had been burned to the ground while he was in jail. The bomb was found, not in either of the houses referred to, but in a little passage between both, behind some bricks and under some shingle. In another house, belonging to a man who was also charged, some documents were found.

Mr. Campbell directed their lordships' attention to the fact that in the Court below Butler went into the witness-box and denied that he belonged to any political organisation, and also denied all knowledge of the bomb or ammunition.

Mr. J. C. Davison (instructed by Mr. H. H. Mussen, Crown Solicitor) opposed the application, pointing out that some of the documents discovered referred to payment to a chemist and for items apparently concerned with war-like operations.

Eventually their lordships granted the application, fixing bail at £500 and two sureties of £250 each.

WAR SERVICE HALF PAY.

BELFAST WORKER'S CLAIM.

In the Northern High Court (King's Bench Division) yesterday, before the Lord Chief Justice and a special jury, actions were brought by John Benson, David McKenna (since deceased), and David Townley against the Belfast Harbour Commissioners to recover half-pay, alleged to have been offered them by the defendants in the event of their volunteering for service in His Majesty's forces. In the alternative, damages were claimed by each plaintiff for breach of contract.

The defendants did not admit the offer referred to by the plaintiffs, but said that the offer made by them and accepted was that they should, during the plaintiffs' period of service, pay to the latter the weekly amount by which the then existing wages of each exceeded the weekly pay he received from the Government while in the Army. They had paid this, and it had been duly accepted, and nothing now remained due.

Mr. John McGonigal, K.C., Mr. A. B. Babington, K.C., and Mr. William Lowry (instructed by Mr. T. E. Alexander) appeared for the plaintiffs; and Serjeant Hanna, K.C., Mr. James A. Pringle, K.C., and Mr. A. Black (instructed by Mr. Robert Wallace) represented the defendants.

Mr. John McGonigal, K.C., said that it was alleged on behalf of each of the plaintiffs that they were entitled to half-pay during their period of service under a resolution of the Belfast Harbour Commissioners. The Commissioners passed a resolution to the effect that if any of their employés joined up in 1914 they or their dependents would get half their pay, which at that time for labourers in the condition of the plaintiffs amounted to the rather small sum of 17s. a week. The plaintiffs saw the resolutions of the Belfast Harbour Commissioners, which had been published in all the newspapers in the city. These men all joined on the understanding that they were to receive half-pay and reinstatement on their return.

The enthusiasm of the Belfast Harbour Commissioners did not last long. In the following July they passed a resolution to the effect that the case of each man who had entered the Army would be considered and dealt with on its own merits. Again they proceeded to pass a resolution that allowances would be at the pleasure of the Harbour Commissioners.

Counsel said in conclusion that the Harbour Commissioners put up a Roll of Honour containing the names of employés who had joined up to serve in the war, and amongst the names were those of the three plaintiffs. Counsel understood that the Roll of Honour, which had occupied a place in the fine hall of the Commissioners' offices, had been since these actions taken down and consigned to some lumber room.

THE DEFENDANT'S CASE.

Addressing the jury for the defendants, Serjeant Hanna said that in the Dublin Courts very strong language was used against the Belfast Harbour Commissioners, as one might expect, but with all that eloquence and attacks on Mr. Pollock and other Commissioners they were unable to sway the jury, who found for the Commissioners. The evidence given in Dublin was the evidence to go before the Belfast jury. He deprecated the statement that the patriotism of the Commissioners was of very short duration, and, having got these men to enlist, they were anxious to throw them aside. That was unfair criticism.

The Court adjourned until to-day.

SALE OF A DUBLIN HOUSE.

In the Chancery Division yesterday, before Mr. Justice Powell,

Mr. Hector Hughes (instructed by Messrs. Webb, Scott, and Seymour) applied on behalf of Miss Emily Louisa Ashton for the appointment of a new trustee in the place of the trustees of the settlement dated 30th March, 1850, neither of whom could be found, and both of whom were believed to have died. Miss Ashton wished to sell the house, 40 Dame street, Dublin; and it was necessary that a trustee should be appointed to convey the legal title.

Mr. Justice Powell granted the application, and appointed Mr. Scott, solicitor, trustee.

FROM THE LEGAL DIARY.

LAW NOTICES—Tuesday, December 19, 1922

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.—Chancery Division. Lord Chief Justice of Ireland. At Upper Yard, Dublin Castle. In Lunacy. Before the Assistant Registrar, at 11.30 o'clock—Summons, Gallagher. Before the Examiner, 11.30 o'clock—Vch. ac., Baker, Ringwood, and Gordon; do., O'Keeffe and Lynch. Lord Chief Justice's Chambers. Before the Chief Clerk, 11.30 o'clock—Nicholson, a minor.

ROLLS COURT.—For Judgment—Kinnane v. Foran. For Hearing. Motions—M'Call v. Queen's Theatre (Dublin); Pim Bros. v. Finegan; O'Rourke v. Neale. At Chambers—Leahy v. Queen's Theatre (Dublin); Fetherstonhaugh v. Fetherstone; Commrs. of Public Works in Ireland and Domvile; Great Southern and Western Rly. Co. and Domvile. Rolls Chambers, 11 o'clock—J. Kennedy, dec'd., Kennedy v. Donovan (sign cert.); E. MacAlinney, decd., Miller v. MacAlinney.

MR. JUSTICE POWELL'S COURT.—At Chambers—Richardson v. Rushleigh; Newry, Keady and Tyrone Rly. Co.; National University v. Clifford; Kennedy v. Kennedy, 1916-350; Hayes v. Smyth; Paul and Vincent v. MacCormack; Co's Irish and Irish Provident Assce. Co.; Gilligan and Doherty and Conveyancing Act; Courts (E.P.) Acts, Kilkenny Gas Lessees v. Kilkenny Corpn.; M'Lennan v. M'Lennan; Donnelly v. M'Geever.

CONSOLIDATED TAXING OFFICE.—At 24 Upper Merrion street. Master Kilbride, 11 o'clock—McKnight v. Armagh Co. Council, 9; Crosier, O'Hara and O'Hagan; Smyth v. Armagh Co. Council, same. Master Deanine, 11 o'clock. Exparte Taxations—Dowling v. Law Officer, Vincent and Beatty Kennedy v. Kennedy, T. J. Macrath; Dunnaanon R.D.C. to Simmons, Simmons and Meclaughlin. Master Macnamara, 11 o'clock—Morton v. Morton, Lane and Boyle; Ball v. S.L. Act, Edmundson and Parkes; a person of unsound mind, same; same, A. L. Joynt; same, Collis and Ward.

LAND JUDGES.—At 25 Upper Merrion street. Mr. Dickinson. Examiner, at 11 o'clock—J. V. Phelps; Lady Harriette Smyth (E.C. 7435).

KING'S BENCH DIVISION.—At King's Inns, Henrietta street. In the Court of Appeal, at 11 o'clock. Crown Side—Exparte Motions. Civil Side—Exparte Motions. Summonser—Hurley v. Corcoran; Hogg v. Hayden. Attendance Order—Hogg v. Hayden. On Notice—Northern Banking Co. v. Mowlds; Lines Bros. v. Green; Millar and Beatty v. Nathan; Quinn v. Strain and Boyd; Kildare Coles and anor. v. Verschoyle; Kelleher v. Glanerought and Dunkerrin Co-Op. Co.; King v. Craig; McEvoy v. Smith; McKeogh v. Kirk; Swan and ors. v. Dagg; Oulton v. O'Kelly; Dolan v. Sherlin. Before Master Jackson, K.C., 12 o'clock—Butler v. Lightstone. Wednesday, 20th December, 10 o'clock—Molloy v. Carragher.

TRIALS BY JURY.—Before the Lord Chief Justice of Ireland. In the Court of Appeal, at 12 o'clock. Non-Jury—Norton v. Fitzsimons (costs only). Before Mr. Justice Dodd. In King's Bench Court 1, at 11 o'clock. City Special—Fairclough v. Archer (breach of contract), at hearing. The City Special Jurors sworn in the above case at hearing are required to attend this morning in King's Bench Court 1. King's Inns. Henrietta street, at 11 o'clock. The answers of City Special Jurors are discharged for the remainder of these Sittings. Before Mr. Justice Pim. In the Lecture Hall, at 11 o'clock. City Appeals—Dublin Artisans' Dwellings Co. v. Elizabeth O'Donnell, applt.; Paul Hyland v. Thompson and Co., applts.; Louis Mirrelson v. Charles O'Toole, applt.; Charles S. Sutton, applt., v. Ellen M'Cudden. Before Mr. Justice Samuels. In King's Bench Court No. 2, at 11 o'clock. Non-Juries—Nolan and anor. v. Brown and anor. (probate); Holland v. O'Regan and anor. (issue); Walsh v. Brannigan (goods sold); the National Bank, Ltd., v. Casey and another (ejectment). The City Common Jurors are discharged for the remainder of these Sittings. For Wednesday. For Judgment—Boyd v. Belfast Corpn. (salary). City Appeals (for judgment)—" Freeman's Journal " v. Corpn. of Dublin, Dublin Co. Co., Rathmines U.D.C., Pembroke U.D.C., applts.; same v. Corpn. of Dublin, applts.; same v. Corpn. of Dublin, Dublin Co. Co., Rathmines U.D.C., Pembroke U.D.C. For Argument—Frayne v. Russell.

BANKRUPTCY.—Before the Chief Registrar, at 11 o'clock—Flood, prove debts, J. A. Shiel; arrange, &c., Cussen and Kieran; do. reference, Cussen and Kieran; Briscoe, prove debts, Graham.

IRISH LAND COMMISSION.—Examiners' Chambers. Before Mr. Wilson, at 3 o'clock—Olivia M. Tuite, E.C. 7152, settle, schedule. Before Mr. Sullivan, at 11 o'clock—T. Rochford, E.C. 6651, discharge rulings. 3 o'clock—M. P. Summers, E.C. 8331, discharge rulings.

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

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CONSOLIDATED LONDON PROPERTIES.—Interim dividend of 1 per cent., less tax.

NORTH-EASTERN BREWERIES.—Dividend of 2½ per cent. on Ord. Shares for half-year.

REZENDE MINES.—Interim dividend of 20 per cent., payable to holders registered December 31st.

SCARBOROUGH CENTRAL CLIFF TRAMWAY.—Dividend of 10/- per £5 share, free of tax.

KONG LEE (PERAK) PLANTATIONS.—Dividend of 4 per cent., less tax.

METROPOLITAN GAS METERS.—Dividend of 5 per cent.

LUNGLA SYLHET TEA CO.—Interim dividend of 3 per cent. on the Preference capital for the season 1920, less tax.

MONTGOMERY, WARD, AND CO.—Dividend of 7 per cent. on Pref. Stock, being payment in full of all arrears.

LONDON ASSOCIATED REINSURANCE.—Dividend at rate of 7 per cent. for year on 7 per cent. Cumulative Participating Pref. Shares.

GENERAL INVESTORS AND TRUSTEES.—Dividend on 4½ per cent. Cumulative Pref. Stock for half-year.

STOLL FILM CO.—Dividend at rate of 15 per cent. per annum, less tax, for the year ending 31st October, 1922.

STOLL PICTURE THEATRE, KINGSWAY.—Final dividend on Ordinary for the second half of the year at rate of 15 per cent. per annum, less tax.

ROWLEY REGIS GRANITE QUARRIES.—Final dividends at rate of 4 per cent. per annum on Pref. Shares and at rate of 5 per cent. on Ordinary Shares.

EAST SURREY WATER.—Dividend for half-year of 10 per cent. per annum on Ordinary "A" Shares, and 7 per cent. per annum on Ordinary "B" Shares, less tax.

FINANCIAL PARAGRAPHS.

Within the space of three years the diamond industry has experienced a remarkable set-back. The accounts of De Beers Cons. show the proceeds of diamonds sold during the years 1921-1922 to be no more than £401,816. Two years previously the figure exceeded 6½ millions, the profit alone being 4¼ millions for 1919-1920. There is a gleam of hope, however, in the statement in the current report that there has been a distinct improvement in recent months, and that De Beers directors are confident that the worst is over. It is probably the indications of a revival and the agreement between the various diamond producers that have prompted the payment of 18/- per share off the dividend arrears of De Beers Pref. Payment of this calls for £600,000, whereas the surplus on the past year's operations amounts to but £335,143. It is thus abundantly clear that since the closing of the accounts last June a decided change for the better has taken place somehow.

Much discussion is centred in the possibility of sterling reaching before long the gold parity of American dollars. If and when this eventuates will gold begin to drift out of the United States to London? The importance of such a contingency is fairly obvious, and some even go so far as to predict the early return of gold coinage to this country which, to our mind, appears ultra optimistic. Without any other outlet for the metal we might be confronted with a constant accumulation of gold that would, in the circumstances, produce more economic evils than advantages. With a free market here any country could purchase gold, assuming they possessed the physical capacity to do so, and this is seriously in doubt, so that the chances are that we should be saddled with the burden of an excess of gold. However, it is not so certain that, if the New York exchange reached the gold export point (which is higher than pre-war because of the greater freightage and insurance expenses), the metal would be taken from the United States. It is suggested that, with a view to protecting the gold, the Federal Reserve Board might advance its discount rate in the orthodox manner. Anyway, the exhaustion for the sovereign coinage might just as well remember that a lot of metal would be required to displace the currency note circulation, which is now £290,939,000.

Mr. Barrow Cadbury has been appointed Chairman of the firm of Cadbury Brothers, Ltd., Bournville, in succession to the late Mr. George Cadbury. The new Chairman, who is the eldest son of the late Mr. Richard Cadbury, and a nephew of the former Chairman, has been intimately associated with the business for over forty years. He has been a managing director since the formation of the limited company in 1899.

A special general meeting of Witwatersrand Deep will be held at Johannesburg on February 22, 1923, in order to ratify and give effect to the result of the recent friendly negotiations in London, whereby the company will realise its holding of 48,000 out of their 49,000 shares in the subsidiary company—the Union Mining, Finance, and Investment, Ltd.—for not less than £49,000, the amount subscribed by Witwatersrand Deep, Ltd., leaving the latter company with 1,000 shares free of cost. As soon as the special general meeting has carried the necessary resolution the £49,000 will become available for distribution as a further dividend. Subject to the legal formalities being approved and sanctioned by the Court, a further interim dividend of 7½ per cent., equal to 1/6 per share, free of Union dividend tax, will be paid in addition to interim dividend, making a total of 20 per cent. dividend.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE FIRM DISSOLVING.

BIG GIFTS TO EMPLOYEES.

One of the best-known firms on the London Stock Exchange will disappear from the list of members at the end of the present year. The news that Messrs. Gordon Askew and Biddulph, stock jobbers, are to be dissolved as a firm by 1st January next will come as a surprise to the City, but not to those who have been in close touch with the activities of the firm during the past eighteen months or so. The firm are jobbers in the Consol market, and, according to the official list of members, deal primarily in Indian and Colonial Corporation Stocks, such as Bombay Improvement Trust Sterling Bonds and Guaranteed Debentures, Port of Bombay 4 per cent., Port of Calcutta, Port of Karachi, and Port of Rangoon Bonds in which a considerable volume of business has been done during that period.

The staff were very generously treated last year, and this time it is reported that the parting gifts are to be on a scale that is quite unique. A substantial superannuation fund has been built up during the period the firm has been in existence, and this is to be distributed *pro rata* among the employés, who are not likely to feel disappointed at the turn of events.

£10,000 EACH.

The firm consists of eight members—Messrs. W. H. Askew, the senior partner, who has been a member of the Stock Exchange since 1898; A. E. Pembroke, E. W. L. Jarrett, H. A. Partridge, the Hon. C. W. Biddulph, H. S. Woodcock, P. J. Smeil, and E. B. A. Lawford. The first four reside at Brighton and Worthing, the next three in London, and the last-named, who has been a member of the House since 1883, at Haywards Heath.

It is reported that the authorised clerks will receive £10,000 apiece, while the gifts to the staff vary between £5,000 for the senior clerk, who has served the firm for more than a quarter of a century, to £100 for the latest joined employé, the telephone girl.

OUTWARD MAILS.

POSTING DAY IN DUBLIN.

Correspondence should be posted in time for the evening mail to England *via* Kingstown on the posting days shown below. Where a particular route is mentioned—*viz* Suez, for instance—letters, etc., should be so marked.

Argentina, Paraguay, Uruguay, Bolivia*, and Chile:—	
By Houlder Line	Dec. 19
By Royal Mail Line	Dec. 21
Ascension and St. Helena: Direct	Jan. 1
Australia: Via Suez	Dec. 27
Belgian Congo (ex Katanga): By Belgian pkt.	Dec. 31
Brazil (ex Ceara, etc.): By R.M.L.	Dec. 20
Do. (Ceara, etc.): By Booth	Dec. 20
Canada (Mag. Post only): Direct	Dec. 21
Canary Islands: By E.D.	Dec. 20
Do.: do.	Dec. 22
Ceylon: Via Suez	Dec. 20
Chile (Punta Arenas): By P.S.N.	Jan. 3
China: Via Suez	Dec. 27
Cook and Society Isls.: Via Frisco	Dec. 22
Dutch East Indies: By P. and O.	Dec. 20
East Africa (Kenya, Uganda, and Zanzibar): By P. and O.	Dec. 20
Falkland Islands: By P.S.N.	Jan. 3
French Congo and Senegal: By E.D.	Dec. 28
Gambia: By E.D.	Dec. 22
Guiana (Br., Fr., Du.): by Booker	Dec. 20
Do.: By Harrison	Dec. 25
India, Aden, Iraq, Persia, and Seychelles: Via Marseilles	Dec. 20
Ivory Coast: By E.D.	Dec. 20
Do.: By E.D.	Dec. 23
Liberia: By E.D.	Dec. 20
Do.: By E.D.	Dec. 22
Madeira: By U.-Castle	Dec. 20
Mesopotamia (Baghdad) and Persia (as far as Bushire): Air Mail	Dec. 27
New Zealand: Via Frisco	Dec. 22
Do.: Via Suez	Dec. 27
Panama: By P.S.N.	Dec. 19
Samoa: Via Frisco	Jan. 2
Sierra Leone: By E.D.	Dec. 22
S. Africa, Nyasaland, etc.: Direct	Dec. 21
Straits Settlements, Siam, S. China, etc.: Via Suez	Dec. 20
United States: By Cunard Line	Dec. 21
Do.: By White Star	Dec. 23
West Coast of Africa (ex Gambia, Ivory Coast). See also Liberia (Sierra Leone): By E.D.	Dec. 22
Do. (Barbados, etc.): By Harrison	Dec. 26

IRISH FAIRS.

CASTLEREA.—This fair was fairly well supplied with cattle, and demand was good. Two and three-year-old cattle advanced in price from the previous fair a month ago, £1 10s. per head. Sheep also showed an advance during the same period of 15s. to 20s. per head.

PRODUCE AND FOOD.

CATTLE.

BIRKENHEAD, Monday.—Supplies—2,000 cattle and 1,000 lambs. Trade worse, with sharp decline in prices, supply being much in excess of demand. A few choice bullocks and heifers made 10d. to 10½d. per lb. A general price for good bullocks and heifers was 9d. to 9½d. Practically no demand for secondary and inferior cattle, unusually large number remaining unsold. Short supply lambs met steady trade, best making 1/9 and other classes 1/5 to 1/4 per lb. At dressed beef section, trade ruled slow. Best sides made 9½d. to 9¾d., and secondary 7½d. to 8½d. per lb.

NEWCASTLE, Monday.—Fifteen quality cattle 15/5 per stone, others 12/6 to 15/6; cows 9/- to 11/-; porkers 20/- to 21/-, bacon 13/- to 13/6; sows 10/- to 10/6. Nine 1/6 to 1/8 per lb.; young sheep 13/- to 1/6, and ewes 10d. to 1/-. Numbers—1,032 cattle, 47 sheep, and 4,000 pigs.

HULL, Monday.—Good Christmas trade. Best beef 15/-, and cows 12/-. Mutton in small supply; young 1/4 per lb., and ewes 10d. to 1/-. Fair supplies of pork at firm prices; small 18/-, and large 14/- to 15/-. Numbers—Pigs, bacon 330, stores 93; young sheep 240, stores 200; pigs 888.

GLASGOW MARKET REPORT, December 18, 1922.—Hegarty and Kelly report heavy supplies of fat cattle at Merklands to-day. Owing to the increased numbers the demand was slower for all classes, and less money had to be taken to effect a clearance.—(Advt.)

GRAIN.

FLOATING GRAIN CARGOES.—BALTIC, Monday.—The market for WHEAT cargoes proved quiet, but fully steady in value; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, December sellers 51/-, January 50/6, February 52/6, Australian January-February 52/6, choice white Karachi December 51/-, Rosafe 63lbs., afloat 50/6, 63lbs., January-February 48/6. Parcels in moderate request, and market very steady; No. 1 Northern Manitoba afloat sellers 49/3, and January sold 49/-, No. 2 hard winter December sellers 50/-, Rosafe 63lbs., January-February 47/1½, with buyers at 47/-, choice white Karachi shipping or shipped sellers 51/-, Australian December 53/- per 480lbs. MAIZE—Cargoes were held for 3d. per qr. advance, with fair inquiries, largely on Continental account. The Ryndik 5,500 tons Plate afloat sold at 35/6, steamers of ditto on passage March 36/6. Parcels sold to a fair extent at 6d. per qr. advance, Plate December-January sold 34/6 to 34/7½, January-February 35/3 to 35/6 per 480lbs. BARLEY quiet; cargoes Pass-Kus 30/- sellers. Parcels of No. 4 Canadian Western December 28/6, Australian December-January 48/6, Karachi December 39/3 per 400lbs., and superior Californian afloat 36/6 per 400lbs. OATS quiet and fully steady; Plate 1.a.q. December-January sellers 22/6, January-February 22/3, with 22/- bid, No. 2 Canadian Western December sellers 27/3, No. 3 Canadian feed 24/6 per 320lbs.

MARK LANE, Monday.—WHEAT quiet; whites delivered up to 45/- to 46/-, reds 43/- to 46/-, foreign grades 5d. to 6d. easier; No. 1 Northern Manitoba 52/- ex ship, No. 2 mixed Durum 49/3 ex ship, Rosafe 62½lbs. 53/6 ex ship. FLOUR—Home-milled steadier; imported dull; Canadian 40/- to 42/- ex store, Minneapolis 42/- to 43/6 ex store, London standard straight run 40/6 ex mill, Australian 41/- ex store. BARLEY dull; English 27/- to 48/- f.o.r., Persian 28/6 ex ship, 30/3 landed, Danubian 30/6 landed. OATS fully steady; English 25/6 to 31/6 f.o.r., No. 2 Canadian Western 31/-, Plate 26/6 ex ship, 27/ landed; American white clipped 27/- landed. MAIZE sold at 6d. advance; mixed American 37/6 landed, Plate 35/6 ex ship, 37/- landed.

PROVISIONS.

DUBLIN VEGETABLE, Monday.—Supplies of vegetables of a very limited nature, merely a few loads of cabbage and swedes. Prices ranged:—York cabbage, 30/- per load; Savoy, 15/- to 18/- per load, but offerings not up to standard quality, and only in small loads; swedes, 2/9 per cwt. Demand good.

DUBLIN FISH, Monday.—Very poor supplies of fish on the market, namely, one cheal lobsters, eleven barrels mackerel, and a mere sprinkling of local wind trawls and hookers' fish. Prices averaged:—2/6- for best lobsters, per pot of 12; cockfish, 4/- per half-box; whiting, 3/6- per half-box; mackerel, 20/- per barrel. Everything easily cleared.

BILLINGSGATE FISH, Monday.—Supply moderate; demand fair. Soles, also skips, 14d. to 17d. per lb.; live eels 15/- to 25/-, dead 10/- to 20/- per dratt; turbot, also brill, 8/- to 9/-, plaice 7/- to 11/-, halibut 13/- to 15/-, lemon soles 11/- to 13/-, whitings 5/- to 8/-, cod 4/- to 5/-, whiting 3/- to 5/-, garnet 4/-, hake 7/- to 9/-, haddock 4/6 to 6/6, bream 1/6 per stone.

GRIMSBY FISH, Monday.—Fifty-three boats to Sea, seven Iceland, two Faroe trawlers, and three Boers landed fair supply. Demand moderate. Plaice 18/-, lemon soles 17/6, halibut 14/- to 18/-, cod 5/- to 6/6, skate 6/- to 7/-, small haddocks 2/8, kit 4/6, gibbed 6/-, dabs 7/- to 9/-, codlings 4/- per stone; soles 1/4, turbot and brill 2d. per lb.

LONDON CENTRAL MEAT, Monday.—Beef firmer; Scotch long 7/4 to 8/-, short 8/8 to 9/4; English 6/- to 7/-; Argentine chilled hind 4/1, fore 2/9. Mutton firmer; Scotch 9/8 to 10/8, Southern 9/8, frozen 4/7 to 6/2. Lamb easier; English 9/- to 10/-, Scotch 9/6 to 10/8.

PRODUCE.

LONDON, Monday.—LINSEED CAKES—There is no alteration in the trade to note, which remains purely of a retail description and confined to a small consumptive inquiry, and, the production being very much restricted, there is no pressure to sell on the part of manufacturers, so that prices are unchanged and more or less nominal at £13 5/- to £13 10/- per ton for home made description, and £12 5/- to £12 15/- per ton for foreign. Cotton Cakes—The market is still bare

DERBY.

GROOMSPORT AGAIN.

FIVE WINS OFF THE REEL.

It was not the usual big Midland Monday crowd at Derby, which was rather surprising, for the weather conditions, except for a slight fog, were ideal. However, the sport throughout proved thoroughly interesting. Groomsport gave another impressive display in winning his fifth consecutive race. Prior to this outing he had won £850 in stake money, and yet his penalty was only 12lb., the same as if he had only won a hundred sovs. There appears to be something wrong in the conditions which allowed such a state of affairs, and a progressive score of penalties is suggested. As a matter of fact, another 14lb. might not have stopped him to-day. Horses of ability ought not to be exactly crushed out; still others should at least have a chance. Wootton adopted rather different tactics in his riding of Groomsport, for, instead of waiting with him, he dashed to the front after going half way, but the result was the same, for he practically won without an effort. Coulthwaite saddled the winner of this race last year in Old Times.

In the Long Distance Hurdle Race Golden Melody, Temeside, and Assaroe were renewing their Birmingham antagonism, and strictly on the revised weights Temeside had the pull, but in the earlier race Assaroe had made a bad mistake, and possibly it may have cost him the race. Anyhow, he was now always going like a winner, and was always one of the leading pair, and when Temeside challenged him close home he drew away from him with little difficulty. Assaroe is by Battle Axe, who won many spirited races in the colours of Mr. F. Parker, the well-known Northampton professional.

Since winning a hurdle race at Pershore Bodyguard had been beaten in a steeplechase at Cheltenham. In the Derbyshire Steeplechase, which he won last year, he was meeting Vico, whom he had well beaten on no less than 18lb. better terms, and yet Vico was now made favourite; but it was a case of history repeating itself, for Bodyguard was again successful, and Vico only a fair third. The danger came from Wavetown, and it was only a vigorous effort on J. Anthony's part that secured the neck victory.

On a difference of 10lb. Have a Care cleverly confirmed the Nottingham beating of Paraphuie in the Elvaston Steeplechase.

1.0—**THE DERWENT (5.) H'CAP 'CHASE,** £150. 2 m.

Mr. A. J. Long's bl. or br. g. MUNDELA, by Henry the First—Muneran, 6, 10-5..G. Wall 1
Mr. R. Payne's TYPICAL, 9, 11-8 .....Tisley 2
Mr. J. P. Hogan's PADRAIG, 8, 10-0 .....Major Doyle 3

Also ran:—Our Queen (F. Morgan), The Saint IV. (Mr. H. A. Brown), Cupid's Dart (Mr. Chapman), Artistry (R. Jones). (Winner trained by C. Pigeott.)

Betting—11 to 4 agst. MUNDELA, 3 to 1 each The Saint IV. and Our Queen, 5 to 1 Typical, 10 to 1 Padraig, 20 to 1 any other.

Won by two lengths; five lengths.

The winner was bought in for 85 gns.

1.30—**THE DUFFIELD (5.) HURDLE RACE** of £150. 2 m.

Mr. Thompson's b. c. WOODCHURCH, by Kroonstadt—Ether, 4, 11-12 .....J. Anthony 1
Mrs. G. N. Bennett's GLANCE, 5, 12-3 .....F. Wootton 2
Mr. H. Adams' SHANDON BELLS, 4, 11-7 .....Trudgill 3

Also ran:—Shieling (F. Morgan), Regicles (C. Foster), Stainton (Mr. P. Roberts), Cuhona (Tidey), Golden Age (A. Shaddon), Earl Rier (Owner), Beggar Girl (C. Rhodes), Shameful (Hine), Fardree (Harvey), Eton (Saunders), Victor Hugo (S. Morgan), Arrobar (Bedford), Blue Ball (Stott). (Winner trained by J. Archer.)

Betting—2 to 1 agst. Glance, 100 to 30 WOODCHURCH, 8 to 1 Shieling, 10 to 1 any other.

Won by half a length; two lengths. Victor Hugo broke down.

2.0—**A THREE-YEAR-OLD HURDLE RACE** of £200. 1½ m.

Mr. D. Barnett's b. c. GROOMSPORT, by Soffoligne—Kirka, 11-5 .....F. Wootton 1
Mr. F. L. Bradley's STELLATION, 10-7..Baxter 2
Major Smith's BUTTERTHWAITE, 10-7 .....J. Casey 3

Also ran:—Jargoon (R. Lyall), Miss Balescadden (Duffy), Noragos (S. Jones), Lord Bilberry (J. Anthony), Westmead (Burford), Kolinsky (Mr. P. Roberts), (Winner trained by Coulthwaite.)

Betting—9 to 2 on GROOMSPORT, 100 to 8 agst. any other.

Won by six lengths; a length and a half.

2.30—**A LONG DISTANCE H'CAP HURDLE RACE** of £200. 2½ m.

Mr. S. Howard's b. g. ASSAROE, by Battle-axe—Kroon Lady, 6, 10-13 .....Stott 1
Mr. T. L. Walker's TEMESIDE, 7, 11-3 .....J. Anthony 2
Mr. H. Hirst's MAID OF ERIN, 7, 11-6 .....H. Bletsoe 3

Also ran:—Knight of Manister (Mr. Dewhurst), Golden Melody (F. Rees), Envoy (Owner), Someday (G. Wall), St. Eloi (A. Smith), Armada (Spear). (Winner trained by Newey.)

Betting—7 to 4 agst. Temeside, 4 to 1 ASSAROE, 11 to 2 Golden Melody, 6 to 1 Armada, 100 to 12 St. Eloi, 100 to 8 any other.

Won by three lengths; six lengths.

3.0—**THE DERBYSHIRE HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE PLATE,** £300. 3 m.

Mr. C. S. Clarke's b. h. BODYGUARD, by Whipsnade—Glenuela, 8, 11-7 .....J. Anthony 1
Mr. A. Hood's WAVETOWN, 7, 10-13 .J. Mason 2
Mrs. J. Putnam's VICO, 9, 12-7 .....F. Rees 3
Mr. G. Edwards's Grey Dawn V., 9, 12-1 .....Mr. H. Delmage 0

(Winner trained by Hastings.)

Betting—5 to 4 agst. Vico, 6 to 2 each Wavetown and BODYGUARD, 20 to 1 Grey Dawn V.

On settling down, Wavetown made play from Bodyguard and Grey Dawn V., and, except for a brief spell, when Grey Dawn V. joined the leader, this was the order throughout, Bodyguard getting the best of a great finish by a neck; three lengths divided second and third.

3.30—**ELVASTON STEEPLECHASE** of £100. 2 m.

Mr. Lyall's ch. g. HAVE A CARE, by Alcanzor —Forlorn Hope 7, 12-7 .....J. Lyall 1
Miss Warden's PARAPLUIE, 7 .....Stott 2
Capt. Fitzgerald's ARDUOUS, 5, 11-3 C. Kelly 3

Also ran—Mrs. Beecham (J. Casey), Holy Wizard (A. Ansell), Ethelred (H. Bletsoe), Simon's Mount (W. Madden). (Winner trained by J. Lyall.)

Betting—11 to 10 agst. Paraphuie, 2 to 1 HAVE A CARE, 8 to 1 any other.

Won by six lengths; a bad third. Simon's Mount refused.

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME AND SELECTIONS.

The afternoon's racing at Derby yesterday turned out much more exhilarating than anticipated. Moreover, the attendance was an excellent one, and the ground was in splendid order, despite heavy rain which fell during the night. There is not much in the programme for to-day, which is likely to partake largely of the holiday character, and without going closely into the matter I shall leave the races to the following—viz.,

Selling Three Years Old Hurdle—**Righlina.**
Osmaston Hurdle—**Lady Wavelet.**
Ashbourne Hurdle—**Wise Prince.**
Burton Steeplechase—**Navana.**
Rugeley Steeplechase—**Winter Voyage.**
Belper Steeplechase—**Drifter**; if absent, **Knockcroghery II.**

[The figures in front of the names of the horses are an index to placings in their last three engagements—reading from right to left. Where a horse started slowly and was unplaced an s appears instead of 0; f indicates fell; n did not finish.]

1.0—**SELLING THREE-YEAR-OLD HURDLE** of £150. 1½ m.

004	DIMANCHE DEAL (Mr. Dove)	Spittle	10 9
500	LEE SHORE (Mr. Hallam)	Kelly	10 9
541	RIGHLINA (Mr. Stokes)	Moore	10 9
120	LUSIAD (Sir H. Webb)	D. Harrison	10 8
0	KING'S DOUBLE (Mr. Whitestone)	Burns	10 8
	(The above have arrived.)		
0	ALESIA (Maj. Bacon)	Private	10 9
000	CHROMOSPHERE (Capt. Barnett)	Barrett	10 9
	WILD VINE (Maj. Beatty)	Beatty	10 9
002	CASTALIAN (Mr. Boam)	Smyth	10 9
0	IMPERIOUS (Mr. H. Brown)	Brown	10 9
	LADO (Mrs. Wright)	Bunn	10 9
020	FERDINAND (Mr. Edwards)	Edwards	10 9
0	MAXI (Mr. Goddard)	Private	10 9
00	OCTABELLA'S PRIDE (Mr. Goddard)	Green	10 9
0	SUSANNA (Mr. Pearson)	C. Pigeott	10 9
	KUSU BAY (Mr. Hands)	Saxby	10 9
	TEPUS (Mr. H. Hunt)	Hunt	10 9
00	HARD CASH (Mr. Parker)	Bullock	10 9
022	UNCLE DAVID (Maj. Power)	Ferguson	10 9
	MOLLY O. (Mr. Seenan)	Bickley	10 9
2	SANCROFT (Mr. Thomson)	Archer	10 9
110	QUARNEROLO (Mr. Thornton)	J. Dodd	10 9
0	KINAWLEY (Mrs. Tristram)	Cundell	10 9
21	TABEE (Mr. Wootton)	Wootten	10 9

1.30—**OSMASTON (5.) HANDICAP HURDLE** of £200. 2 m.

001	KROON BELLE (Maj. Holloway)	Saxby	5 12 5
300	GLANDUREA (Mr. Bankier)	Hastings	5 11 10
000	FARM GIRL (Mr. Aitken)	Aitken	5 11 7
041	SAINT IV. (Mr. Werner)	Bletsoe	5 11 6
000	MEADOWCROFT (Mr. Scanlan)	Bickley	10 11 5
	FARDREE (Mrs. Moore)	Moore	8 11 4
140	FORTUNE (Mr. Cope)	Bullock	4 11 3
234	NADA (Mr. Glover)	H. Hunt	6 11 3
300	JUGALIS (Mr. Wint)	Wint	5 10 12
	(The above have arrived.)		
000	CHARLES UNCLE (Mr. Broadbent)	Poole	6 12 7
130	MATOPPO (Mr. Green)	C. Piggott	8 12 6
320	ELSON (Mr. Coulthwaite)	Coulthwaite	9 12 1
300	TROUT CALL (Mr. Aitken)	Aitken	6 12 0
	CLARINA (Mr. Kenyon)	Davis	6 12 0
030	BALLYHANDY (Mr. Barker)	T. Leader	10 11 12
300	BACTON LAD (Mr. Molleken)	Vasey	5 11 12
400	BEN BECOR (Mr. McLean)	J. McGuigan	10 11 10
123	CLARKIA (Mr. Cope)	Bullock	4 11 10
010	SKOOKUM JOE (Mr. Greenwood)	Gilbert	10 11 8
3	LADY WAVELET (Mr. Parrish)	H. Harrison	8 11 8
230	BEN MORE (Mr. Davis)	Davis	4 11 7
	CECILE RHODES (Mr. Hayes)	Toon	4 11 7
000	BEDELIA (Mr. Johnstone)	E. Piggott	4 11 7
002	POOL PROOF (Mr. Kenyon)	C. Davis	5 11 6
000	AIR QUEEN (Mrs. Morris)	Smith	4 11 5
	LIBERTY BOND (Mr. Young)	Gilbert	6 11 4
020	LITTLE MILFORD (Mr. Thomas)	D. Harrison	6 11 4
000	FOISE (Mr. H. Brown)	Brown	a 11 0
020	NELLIE GOUGH (Mr. Boyd)	Coulthwaite	4 11 0
000	CHUCK A PENNY (Mr. Kimberley)	Rooney	4 10 13
	FAIRY CROSS (Mr. H. Peel)	H. Harrison	4 10 13
000	CORSICAN (Mr. Giannelli)	Wilmott	4 10 13
403	RANTER (Mr. Warner)	Angler	6 10 13
000	PAVOT (Capt. Rogers)	D. Rogers	4 10 9
000	TOM'S LASS (Mr. Merrell)	Merrell	7 10 9
000	AMBERETTA (Mr. Black)	Casebourne	5 10 5
040	LADAILE (Mr. Moseby)	Shidden	6 10 4
000	FAR FLIGHT (Mr. H. Brown)	Brown	4 10 2
100	RAINY DAY (Mr. Flood)	Vasey	3 10 2
034	GROUND SCOUT (Mr. H. Brown)	Brown	4 10 0
032	LUCID (Mr. Rowland)	J. Lyall	4 10 0

2.0—**ASHBOURNE MAIDEN HURDLE** of £100. 2 m.

120	JOSEPH THE FIRST (Lady Webb)	D. Harrison	5 12 7
000	LAST POST (Mr. Bedfern)	Hogan	5 12 0
	ALDERSEY (Duke of Westminster)	Coulthwaite	5 12 0
00	EAGER MONK (Mrs. Holland)	Bickley	6 11 10
300	BUENASUERTE (Mr. Hands)	Saxby	4 11 9
342	WISE PRINCE (Mr. Kenyon)	J. Dodd	4 11 9
	HASTY MOMENTS (Mr. Neville)	J. Lyall	4 11 5
	(The above have arrived.)		
111	KING SOLITUDE (Mr. Ismay)	Hastings	4 12 1
3	WEE MON (Mr. Boyle)	Beattie	6 12 0
0s	DEIAH DESMOND (Mr. Hogan)	Hogan	6 12 0
000	ANARCHIST (Mr. Kenyon)	J. Dodd	5 12 0
	DOWN SOUTH (Mr. Kenyon)	Davis	5 12 0
	ADORNA (Mr. Moseley)	Batho	6 12 0
020	EPIGRAM (Mr. Owen)	T. Leader	7 12 0
	RATEAU (Mr. Rooke)	Vasey	6 12 0
0	SEA SONG (Mr. Settle)	H. Harrison	6 12 0
00	ROSHERVILLE (Mr. F. Rhodes)	O'Sullivan	8 12 0
	KING RAEBURN (Mr. Davis)	Roberts	5 12 0
	TWICKENHAM (Mr. Waller)	Smyth	5 12 0
	HIGH VELOCITY (Maj. Goodman)	Gilbert	6 11 10
0	SIMONADE (Sir J. Grey)	Barthropp	6 11 10
	RED CENT. (Mr. R. Woods)	Woods	a 11 10
	BUNAWAY PRINCESS (Mrs. Spencer)	J. Lyall	5 11 10
005	MRS. FALL (Mr. Aitken)	Aitken	4 11 9
	BENULA (Mr. Bassett)	Batho	4 11 9
	SIR MERLIN (Mr. Black)	Casebourne	4 11 9
	BUCKSIE (Mr. Cogan)	Bennett	4 11 9
0	NEWTOWN WONDER (Mr. Dickson)	Coulthwaite	4 11 9
	MAIDEN'S MIRROR (Mr. Hayes)	Toon	4 11 9
0	SYMONS (Mr. Howard)	Linse	4 11 9
00	CORYBANT (Mr. Parnell)	E. Payne	4 11 9
	ALIADOS (Maj. Porter)	Gilbert	4 11 9
0	BELSIZE (Mr. Shaw)	Bennett	4 11 9
	AGRICOLA (Mr. Walker)	Bunsor	4 11 9
	LONG CORRIE (Mr. Zeitlin)	Bennett	4 11 9

2.30—**BURTON HANDICAP 'CHASE** of £250. 2 m.

000	SMASHAWAY (Sir H. Webb)	D. Harrison	9 12 7
211	FOXTROT (5lb. ex.) (Mrs. Stokes)	Stokes	6 11 13
000	LOCHAR (Miss Wright)	Bunn	8 11 11
412	KNOCKCROGHERY II. (Lord Londesborough)	H. Brown	8 11 11
040	NEWLANDS (Mr. Ismay)	Hastings	8 11 9
132	NAVANA (Mr. Kenyon)	Davis	8 11 9
211	HAVE A CARE (5lb. ex.) (Mr. Lyall)	Lyall	7 11 6
	(The above have arrived.)		
042	IRLANDAIS (Mr. Thurlow)	Bennett	8 12 4
300	WINGATE (Maj. Swann)	Hatt	10 12 0
210	SHREWSBURY (Mr. Kenyon)	Batley	7 11 2

3.0—**RUGELEY 'CHASE** of £100. 3 m. and a few yards.

132	MISS MICAWBER (Miss Cooper)	Newey	a 12 0
100	COPPER HILL (Mrs. Hollins)	W. Payne	12 12 0
013	PAY ONLY (Mr. Sankey)	H. Brown	12 12 0
300	DRIFTER (Mr. Widger)	H. Coulthwaite	8 11 0
0	TIPROAR (Mr. Kinahan)	Bletsoe	7 11 0
324	WINTER VOYAGE (Mr. Cashott)	H. Harrison	5 11 0
113	MOUNTAIN PASS (Mr. Richardson)	Pollock	9 11 0
4	GREY KNIGHT (Mr. Sanday)	Sanday	a 11 0
	The above have arrived.		
310	PIRNWINDER (Mr. Stanley)	Hastings	6 12 0
110	THE BORE (Mr. H. Brown)	Brown	11 11 7
0s	DEIAH DESMOND (Mr. Hogan)	Hogan	6 12 0
000	ANARCHIST (Mr. Kenyon)	J. Dodd	5 12 0
	DOWN SOUTH (Mr. Kenyon)	Davis	5 12 0
	ADORNA (Mr. Moseley)	Batho	6 12 0
020	EPIGRAM (Mr. Owen)	T. Leader	7 12 0
	RATEAU (Mr. Rooke)	Vasey	6 12 0
0	SEA SONG (Mr. Settle)	H. Harrison	6 12 0
00	ROSHERVILLE (Mr. F. Rhodes)	O'Sullivan	8 12 0
	KING RAEBURN (Mr. Davis)	Roberts	5 12 0
	TWICKENHAM (Mr. Waller)	Smyth	5 12 0
	HIGH VELOCITY (Maj. Goodman)	Gilbert	6 11 10
0	SIMONADE (Sir J. Grey)	Barthropp	6 11 10
	RED CENT. (Mr. R. Woods)	Woods	a 11 10
	BUNAWAY PRINCESS (Mrs. Spencer)	J. Lyall	5 11 10
005	MRS. FALL (Mr. Aitken)	Aitken	4 11 9
	BENULA (Mr. Bassett)	Batho	4 11 9
	SIR MERLIN (Mr. Black)	Casebourne	4 11 9
	BUCKSIE (Mr. Cogan)	Bennett	4 11 9
0	NEWTOWN WONDER (Mr. Dickson)	Coulthwaite	4 11 9
	MAIDEN'S MIRROR (Mr. Hayes)	Toon	4 11 9
0	SYMONS (Mr. Howard)	Linse	4 11 9
00	CORYBANT (Mr. Parnell)	E. Payne	4 11 9
	ALIADOS (Maj. Porter)	Gilbert	4 11 9
0	BELSIZE (Mr. Shaw)	Bennett	4 11 9
	AGRICOLA (Mr. Walker)	Bunsor	4 11 9
	LONG CORRIE (Mr. Zeitlin)	Bennett	4 11 9

SPORTING PARAGRAPHS.

Loch o' Garr has gone into Mr. E. Gore's stable at Findon.

Ambridge should not have appeared as scratched for the Boxing Day Handicap at Wolverhampton.

J. Hayde, who was head lad at Conyngham Lodge, Curragh, when that stable was controlled by Captain Baird, has been engaged by Mr. E. Kennedy as private trainer for his stable at Bishopscourt, Co. Kildare.

The improvements in progress at Aintree are well in hand, and the alteration in the present position of the gate, which intersects the run up to the first fence, will enable the competitors to approach that obstacle with a clear front of from 95 to 100 feet.

PRINCIPAL WINNING CROSS-COUNTRY JOCKEYS IN ENGLAND.

(Compiled from January 1 to December 16.)

	Mounts.	Won.	Lost.
J. Anthony	277	76	201
F. Rees	194	46	148
L. Rees	288	45	245
G. Duller	132	42	90
J. Hogan, jun.	162	39	123
F. Wootton	153	58	95
G. Wall	191	32	159
Mr. H. A. Brown	120	29	91
G. Goswell	168	28	140
A. Escott	125	27	98
M. Tighe	96	26	70
J. Goswell	97	25	72
Capt. G. H. Bennet	91	22	69
H. B. Bletsoe	151	21	110
F. Mason	161	20	131

OFFICIAL SCRATCHINGS.

Winter Hurdle, Lingfield—Atlantic Flight.
Ashbourne Hurdle, Derby—Martinique.
Rugely Steeplechase, Derby—Norton.
Cobham Hurdle, Lingfield—Roederer.
Mortlake Hurdle, Kempton—Milewater.
January Steeplechase, Manchester—Prickley.
Stayers' Handicap, Lingfield—Perico.
All engagements—Adventurer, Escalor.

SPECIAL SELECTIONS FOR TO-DAY.

Daily Mail:—Special selection—Aldersey. Double—Aldersey and Knockcroghery II.
Daily Chronicle:—Double—Righlina and Aldersey. To "Beat the Book"—Aldersey.
Daily Express:—To-day's best—Aldersey (nap) and Navana.
Daily Graphic:—Double — Elson and Winter Voyage.
Daily Mirror:—Double—Navana and Bergalis (nap).

GOLF.

ROYAL COUNTY DOWN.—There was a large entry in the monthly medal competition at Newcastle on Saturday. Result:—C. G. Chaytor, 86 (12), 74; H. G. M'Bride, 90 (8), 82; J. B. Johnstone, 89 (6), 83; O. Andrews, 90 (7), 83.

CASTLE.—Ladies'—December Monthly Medal—Class I.—Mrs. O. Connell. Class II.—Mrs. Bestall. Tuesday morning sweep postponed until Tuesday, 9th January. St. Stephen's Day—Sweepstake for ladies. Draw 11.30, first nine.

COURSING.

CELBRIDGE MEETING.

Judge—Mr. M. F. Davin. Slipper—P. Norton.

GREENFIELD STAKES—For 14 puppies. Winner £22; second, £10; two deer. £3 3s. each.

Mr. T. Weir's Highland Molly beat Mr. T. Moore's Genistorn.

Miss Cosgrave's Kop He Might beat Mr. Talbot's Great Southern.

Mr. J. Healy's First Attempt beat Mr. T. Elliott's Flying Togo.

Mr. M. Lynch's Money Mark beat Mr. M. Duffy's Nazzie.

Mr. J. Bruton's He Must beat Mr. J. O'Brien's Cluan-Mor Maida.

Mr. T. Harte's Hidden Mermaid beat Mr. J. Bruton's Disguised.

Mrs. B. Smyth's Special Selection beat Mr. M. J. O'Brien's Glentagarry Lad.

II.

Kop He Might beat Highland Molly.
Money Mark beat First Attempt.
Hidden Mermaid beat He Must.
Special Selection, a bye.

III.

Money Mark beat Kop He Might.
Hidden Mermaid beat Special Selection.

Stakes divided between bd. b. Money Mark (Lively Tune—Magnetic Charm) and r. b. Hidden Mermaid (Full Speed—Silver Waves).

KILMACRADDOCK STAKES—For 16 all-ages. Winner, £34 and Cup; second, £14; two dogs, £4 each.

Mr. M. Dillon's Mild Day, a bye; Mr. G. Yeates' Gothic Arch absent.

Mr. T. Breen's Ballyrancron beat Mr. J. Hogan's Broadlug Ort.

Mr. M. O'Brien's Rathallen, a bye; Mr. D. J. Garry's Coral Island absent.

Mr. J. Kehoe's Newstown Belle beat Mr. W. Holton's Short Knock.

Mr. D. McCarthy's Juryman beat Mr. P. Murphy's The Arena.

Miss Dease's Blarney's Hope beat Mr. J. Prendergast's Out for Freedom.

Messrs. Webb and Doyle's Graceful Girl beat Mr. J. O'Brien's Gardoon.

Messrs. Ahern and Doyle's An Dail beat Mr. G. Yeates' Galvanic.

II.

Mild Day beat Ballyrancron.
Newstown Belle beat Rathallen.
Juryman beat Blarney's Hope.
An Dail, a bye, Graceful Girl drawn.

III.

Newstown Belle beat Mild Day.
Juryman beat An Dail.

Stakes divided between Mr. J. Kehoe's f. b. Newstown Belle (Idler—Hallow Girl) and Mr. D. McCarthy's r. d. Juryman (Tattenhall—Just Return).

GRIFFITHRATH STAKES—For 16 two-course maidens. Winner, £24; second, £10; two dogs, £3 each.

Mr. M. Nugent's No Change beat Mr. J. Ennis's White Hall.

Mr. M. T. Treacy's Three Star beat Mr. P. Smith's Killcloon Prince.

Mr. L. Mooney's Stanaway beat Mr. J. McKenna's Out for Game.

Mr. G. Lynch's Lady Finglas beat Mr. M. Kiernan's Aeroplane IX.

Mr. P. Doyle's Pretty Kitty II. beat Miss Dease's Black Swell.

Mr. P. Smith's Colleen Beag a bye, Mr. M. Daly's Buncaill Oge absent.

Mr. R. J. Kelly's King Philip beat Mr. R. J. Ward's Glyder.

Mr. Forrest's Put 'Em Up beat Mr. J. McKenna's Rock Lad.

II.

No Change beat Three Star.
Stanaway beat Lady Finglas.
Pretty Kitty II. beat Colleen Beag.
King Philip beat Put 'Em Up.

Stakes divided between No Change (Victorious Ally—Market Price); Stanaway (Kaiser—Sparklet); Pretty Kitty II. (Rody the Rhyme—Miss Lill); and King Philip (late Gardentegart) (Harmonicon—Gipsy Girl VII.).

It was bitterly cold at Gracefield, Maynooth, yesterday, when the Celbridge and District Club held their second meeting, before a small crowd. The ciub left nothing undone to have all arrangements perfect; but, unfortunately, hares stood up none to well, and during the day we had many tantalising delays. Taking things all round, however, we had many splendid trials, and in the majority of instances the better working greyhound got every opportunity of winning. They were a very average lot in the Greenfield Stake, and probably the best were Money Mark and Hidden Mermaid, who divided the stake. Money Mark beat a couple of well-fancied opponents in a Nanse and First Attempt, and in the third round put out Kop He Might. The latter got the turn, but the daughter of Lively Tune at once got in and once placed proceeded to wipe out the early points put up by the fawn. Hidden Mermaid ran none too generously in her first couple of courses, but improved later, and ran a real good opin against Special Selection. Juryman and Newestown Belle ran in very fine style in the Open Stake. Both showed good pace and working powers, and found little trouble in reaching the decider. The Griffinrath Stake calls for little comment, and of the sixteen Stanaway and King Philip were the pick.

THE IRISH CUP MEETING.

DATES ARRANGED.

The Irish Cup meeting will be held at Clonanna, Co. Limerick, on January 17th, 18th, and 19th.

RUGBY.

INTER-UNIVERSITY MATCH.

DUBLIN V. OXFORD.

For to-day's match at Lansdowne road Oxford University intend playing a very strong team, which includes eleven Blues, from the side which played Cambridge there are only four changes, J. N. Richardson comes into the three-quarter line nice A. M. David. A. C. Williamson takes G. J. German's place at half-back, and the forwards, Pleydell-Bouverie and K. D. Henderson, replace A. Shackelton and R. H. Bettington. Dublin selected their colour team on Saturday night, and all have declared themselves fit and able to play, so the prospects for a keen, well-contested game are bright. Since Dublin has already defeated Cambridge and Edinburgh Universities, it is only reasonable to expect another victory to-day, but that the match will be an easy one is not at all certain. The match commences at 2.15, and Mr. V. V. Drennan will referee. Tickets may be had at Front Gate, T.C.D., until 12 a.m. to-day. Teams:—

Dublin University—E. F. Davies; D. Cussen, R. E. McGuire, M. Sugden, J. L. Steele; J. F. Stewart, D. J. Malan; R. H. Owens (capt.), J. Van Dreten, R. J. Crichton, J. N. Thompson, T. D. Clinch, I. M. Stuart, C. Gillespie, J. Speedy.

Oxford—*T. Lawton (Queensland University and New); *G. G. Aitken (New Zealand and St. John's), J. N. Richardson (Brasenose), *G. F. S. Macpherson (Fettes and Oriel), *A. J. Kittermaster (Rugby and University), A. C. Williamson (Brasenose); *J. E. Maxwell-Hyslop (capt.) (Wellington and Balliol), *H. L. B. Wake (Marlborough and Keble), *G. Macdonald (Port Elizabeth, S. Africa, and New), *A. D. Grant (Winchester and Brasenose), *C. R. Wordsworth (Marlborough and Balliol), *D. G. Flides (Clifton and Balliol), K. D. D. Henderson (University), Hon. Pleydell-Bouverie (Magdalen).

*Signifies played against Cambridge.

ENGLISH TRIAL MATCH.

For this, the last of the English trial matches, to be played at Twickenham on Saturday, January 6, the following teams have been selected:—

England—F. Gilbert (Devonport Services); C. N. Lowe (Blackheath), E. Myers (Bradford), J. Corbett (Clifton and Bristol), S. W. Harris (Blackheath), W. J. A. Davies (United Services) (capt.), C. A. Kershaw (United Services); G. S. Conway (Manchester), R. Cove-Smith (Old Merchant Taylors), W. C. T. Eyres (Devonport Services), R. R. Gardner (Devonport Services), W. W. Wakefield (Cambridge University), H. L. Price (Leicester), A. T. Voyce (Gloucester), W. W. Wakefield (Cambridge University).

The Rest—R. K. Muttush (Old Merchant Taylors); R. H. Hamilton-Wickes (Cambridge University), G. Davies (Harlequins), R. A. W. Day (Leicester), A. M. Smallwood (Leicester) (capt.); S. G. U. Considine (Bath), A. T. Young (Cambridge University); R. Armstrong (Northumberland), R. Edwards (Newport), H. S. Cohen (Cambridge University), J. R. Maxwell-Hyslop (Oxford University), H. Periton (Lancashire), A. Robson (Northumberland), J. Sanders (Plymouth Albion), J. S. Tucker (Bristol).

TO-DAY'S FIXTURE.

Dublin University v. Oxford University. Lansdowne road, 2.15.

Wanderers' Schoolboys v. Palmerston Schoolboys.—Played yesterday, resulting in a win for Wanderers' Schoolboys by a goal and a try (8 points) to nil.

HOCKEY.

KINGSTOWN GRAMMAR SCHOOL "A" v. SOUTH-EASTERN COUNTIES.

This match will take place at Tivoli terrace, Dun Laoghaire, on Boxing Day at 2 o'clock. The following are the teams as selected:—

S.E. Counties—W. F. Williams (Waterford); J. Hearne (New Ross), P. Doyle (do.); W. A. Gibson (Waterford), H. W. Strong (Dublin University and Gorey), R. Moore (Gorey); T. H. Woodhouse (Carnew), N. P. Langford (Gorey) (capt.), J. B. Pettigrew (Paisley and Enniscorthy), P. J. Fahy (New Ross), Dr. J. Dwyer (Gorey).

K.G. School "A"—C. W. Gibson; E. Felton, Rev. F. J. Devlin (capt.); W. E. Morrison, P. N. Murdoch, D. R. Rowlands; J. R. Marsden, Leo Morrison, C. Torkington, A. F. Cook, W. C. Cook.

KILMEAGUE CANARIES v. BONNDERRY.—Ladies'—This match resulted in a draw of 3 goals each.

BOXING.

CONTESTS IN BELFAST.

MAGILL DEFEATS LLOYD.

Topping the bill at the Opera House, Belfast, last night, was a fifteen rounds contest between Dave Magill, heavy-weight champion of Ireland, and Albert Lloyd, cruiser-weight champion of Australia. Each had a victory over Papee and Drake to his credit, and, in anticipation of a Keenly-fought bout, an enthusiastic crowd packed the spacious theatre, and incidentally served to considerably augment the Belfast Hospitals' Sports Gala Fund. The chief event was productive of a splendid fight, at the close of which the referee awarded the verdict to Magill, a decision which many good judges did not agree with; indeed, the Australian seemed to have the issue in safe keeping before they faced each other for the last time. Magill, it is true, did most of the leading, but his leads were, as a rule, well countered, and, generally speaking, the Colonial was the stronger and more skilful boxer.

Both sparred cautiously for the opening in the first round, but nothing tangible occurred. In delivering heavy right swings near the end of the second round, both slipped heavily to the boards, but were quickly on their feet again. Lloyd, in the third round, was crafty, and used his right to advantage, and later sent both left and right to the face. Magill got in a nice left hook to the jaw, and then swung a vicious right, which the Australian narrowly averted.

In the fourth round, Lloyd drove in heavy rights and lefts, and blood flowed freely from the Irishman. Later he shook up his opponent with a well-timed left to the face. A left swing early in the fifth round half-closed Lloyd's left eye, and a vicious right immediately opened a gaping wound just above his eyebrow. The Australian was now fighting under great disadvantages. Magill played on the eye, and Lloyd could scarcely see as he went to his corner. Both looked worn when the sixth round opened. Magill commenced strongly, and peiled the bleeding eye with nasty jabs. The Australian, however, was fighting strongly, and several times punched his opponent against the ropes, but Magill always came for more. Lloyd was proving the better master of the ring, which he used like an expert when in difficulties.

In the seventh round Lloyd covered up better than the Irish champion. He sent in four successive strong lefts. This was Lloyd's round by dint of clever fighting. At the eighth meeting, Lloyd went for his man and forced him to the ropes, but the Irishman slipped out of a tight corner only to be steadied by a sharp right to the jaw. There was little power in Magill's punches, and he was obviously weakening. He was down for a count of two in the ninth round. Magill was inclined to leave himself very open by dropping his defence immediately after he had launched an attack. This round demonstrated the all-round superiority and particularly the defensive tactics of Lloyd. Even fighting continued in the following rounds. Early in the thirteenth, Lloyd sent in a straight right to the jaw, which barely missed the mark, but subsequently Magill countered with the left, and Lloyd was glad to hold on in order to avoid further heavy punishment. There was plenty of room in the fourteenth round, both swinging heavily to the body. They indulged in a series of clinches, and both were heavily punished, especially Magill. It looked as if nothing but a knock-out could save Magill in the last round. Lloyd was always the master, and although he punished his man severely the verdict was against him.

The Fred Blackborrow (Newport) and Mick Ronan (Dublin), Irish welter-weight champion, bout was scheduled for fifteen rounds. Ronan was knocked out in the fourth round.

Charley Glover (Barnsley) and W. Gilmore (Belfast) weighed in at 9st. 12lb. for their ten-round two-minutes contest, and it went the full distance, and ended in a win for Clover.

The ten-round two minutes bout between W. Topping (Belfast) and Jim Connolly (Widnes) was a rousing affair. Topping was a winner all the way. It was only the gong that saved Connolly in the third round, but he was knocked out in the tenth.

Young Hughes and D. Johnstone, two local lads, fought six merry rounds. Hughes was the stronger, and got the verdict.

McKeown (Belfast) and T. Milligan (Hamilton) were billed to go ten two-minute rounds at 8st. 4lb., but after having the worse of the first round the Scotsman got to work, and had more than balanced the points when, at the end of the third round, McKeown retired with an injured arm.

CONTEST AT THE RING.

INTERESTING BANTAM BOUT.

A 20-rounds contest at the Ring, Blackfriars last night between the well-known bantams, Johnny Chislett (Tredegar) and Phil Bond (Lambeth) resulted in a draw. They were spl

STRAIN IN SCHOOL.

DR. GREGG AND THE STUDY OF FATIGUE.

ALEXANDRA SCHOOL.

The distribution of prizes to the pupils of Alexandra School, Dublin, took place yesterday in the presence of a large gathering of the pupils and friends. The Archbishop of Dublin occupied the chair, supported by the Dean of Christ Church, Rev. W. Bailey, Canon P. Phair, Rev. R. K. Hanna, Rev. R. Riversdale Colthurst, and others.

Miss Mulvany, LL.D., head mistress, in the course of her report, stated that the numbers on the roll at the end of the session were 374. Of these, 223 belonged to the senior school, 107 to the junior, and forty-four to the transition and kindergarten department. The results of the sessional examinations, held under the School Committee, together with those of external examinations, furnished satisfactory evidence of the educational progress of the pupils. In December, 1921, at the examinations held by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, 48 pupils were examined in the middle grade. The Morgan-Jellett Memorial Prize of £6 was won by Muriel Bolton; three first class prizes, four third class prizes, and 19 pass certificates were also gained by their pupils. The Irish classes had been working since last Easter. Attendance was optional, but practically all the pupils from 12 to 14 years were learning. In conclusion, Dr. Mulvany thanked the Archbishop for his goodness in presiding there that day, and for his constant interest in the school. (Applause.)

The Archbishop, having distributed the prizes, said he supposed that they all felt that it was time for holidays, because they were tired. Of course, people generally smiled when one talked of being tired or fatigued; but a great many clever and important people made the subject of fatigue one of their studies. In a great business world, it was one of the commonest things to get tired, and what they had to study was to prevent people getting tired as quickly as they generally did. Very careful examinations had been made of the subject of fatigue in regard to operatives in factories, such as the number of motions needed in the making of a pin or a steel nib.

The question was also being studied by educationists, who, in consequence, were improving their method of teaching. Of course, they had to put a great deal of effort into their work; but the great desire was to get the work done on the one hand in the best way, and, in the second place, to get it done with the least strain upon their faculties. He was not a great believer in what was known as vocational schools, aiming at teaching their work in later life. He thought it was much more important that children should be improving their faculties, rather than busying themselves with what they will be doing when they get out to earn their daily bread. He wanted them to realise in their school life that they were there to train their faculties and make them serve them with willing service, and then they would rise to the highest pinnacle of life. (Applause.)

"DE VALERA'S MAN."

STRANGE CASE IN LONDON.

Ronald Dempster (51), a traveller, of Cambridge place, Paddington, whose extraordinary behaviour whilst in the dock at Marylebone last week caused the magistrate to remand him for a medical report, was again before Mr. J. A. Symmons yesterday. He was charged with sending a postcard demanding £60 by menaces from Herbert Emblen, the manager of the Swan Publichouse, 1a Lancaster Gate, London, W. When arrested by Detective Sergeant Allen the accused remarked: "He knows I am a colonel in the I.R.A. I am de Valera's chief London man."

When he was brought up yesterday he greeted the magistrate with a hearty "Good morning, your worship."

A medical report was handed in, and he was immediately discharged to the infirmary.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

NATIONAL ROADS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—It has been said that the size of a country depends on the extent of its roads and railroads. Ireland has been rendered unnecessarily extensive owing to the condition of these. The excuse for the railroads not joining the fisheries with the capital is that they were planned by Wellington for strategical purposes only. There is no excuse for the roads. It takes 14 hours to travel the 180 miles from Cork to Dublin, and 5½ hours for the 127 miles from Dublin to Galway.

If we were to begin before Christmas on the construction of national roads, like those the French Government made, it would—(1) make communication and distribution quicker, saving, for instance, the tons of valuable fish that are left to rot on the Atlantic seaboard every year; (2) render the country independent of the vagaries of railways and railway strikes; (3) and (most important of all) it would give immediate employment.

What outlook is there for the unemployed? Does the difference in the cause of it make his starvation any the less real? Why should not the untouched credit of this country, which is financially the soundest in Europe, be utilised, even if it were not employed, as it would be employed, in this sound constructive scheme? It is sad to think that any man in Ireland should be starving to-day, when countries with twenty times our national debt are examples of prosperity and that contentment which exist where employment is assured.

Do I speak too soon? If so, the need is urgent, for a day makes a difference in a family where there is no food. I have said it said that, if there is peace first, there will then be prosperity and employment for all. I say that if there were employment for all the out-of-work, there would be peace in a week, and a peace the breach of which would not easily be tolerated. The Government would have public opinion with a weight behind it then. A few millions spent now may save tens of millions that may have to be spent in repairing the destruction that may be caused before Easter by those misguided individuals who are breaking up the old moulds without having anything to put into the new.

Even if the construction of national roads would not well repay any Government, I contend that the expenditure of the money which these would cost would be well returned by the cessation of destruction and the foundation in employment of prosperity and peace. I put the employment first.—Yours, etc.,

BARRY M. EGAN.

Cork, December 18th, 1922.

THE LAST SCENE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—"Nichevo's" vivid description of "the final scene of all," when the British Commander-in-Chief stepped on board H.M.S. Dragon, as she lay within a short cable's length of the East Pier, is accurate, with one trifling exception. I am able to vouch for the correctness of much of the historical word-picture with which you have favoured the people of Ireland to-day; for, after walking several miles along deserted roads, I was about the first man to reach the spot on the East Pier nearest to the Dragon on Sunday morning. The "crowd" on the pier when General Macready boarded the Dragon was a distinctly small crowd, most of whom had no exact idea as to what was in the wind. The Commander-in-Chief's secret had been well kept.

The number of witnesses present on this historic occasion is not, however, the grievance which I have against your able correspondent. My one fault with his account of what happened is a very personal matter. For me one of "Nichevo's" most memorable sentences is this one: "It sent the blood tingling through one's most sluggish veins to hear those sailors' cheers. Officers vied with their men in those shouts, and over on the East Pier, where a crowd had assembled, I could see two old gentlemen waving their hats in wild excitement."

Now, I did deliberately salute the moment when General Macready stepped back to "British soil" and faced the officers and guard of honour of the Dragon. I did so by taking off my hat, and the Irish gentleman beside me followed my example; but "Nichevo" hurts me when he describes me as an "old gentleman." I am certainly not in the least antique. Only the "blood tingling" through the veins, the crash of the cannon, and the roar of the British cheers can explain this libel upon me. That I was conscious of some excitement I admit. That I laughed aloud in the middle of the splendid scene (perhaps, when my hat was off) I also reluctantly acknowledge; but I was the only man on the East Pier on Sunday who did that. Joy was far from my neighbours. I was rejoicing. They were sad. I was gazing with pride on the emblem of my country hanging in its glorious folds from the stern of the Dragon. My neighbours on the pier, on the other hand, knew that from that moment—willing or unwilling—another flag was theirs. The "unwilling" naturally did not rejoice. But the "willing" did not either—and there must have been some of them there. That is the strange and striking fact—after 750 years.—Yours, etc.,

"NORTH BRITON."

Dublin, December 18th, 1922.

GREATER DUBLIN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—The prospects of the Greater Dublin Reconstruction Movement, to which the Press of Dublin has opportunely given so much prominence, are of great interest and pressing importance. While I am not in a position to express any opinion upon particular features of the proposed scheme, it does seem evident that the movement deserves the active support of all citizens, and the careful consideration of the public bodies concerned.

As the Government has now given definite encouragement to the promoters of the movement, it is to be hoped that there will be a prompt response to the invitations which, I understand, have been issued to the various councils in the city and county to appoint representatives to examine the proposals and reach agreement as to the plan to be placed before the Government. The undertaking is very large and I imagine, very difficult. It is not less necessary or urgent.—Yours, etc.,

CHARLES EASON.

80 Middle Abbey street, Dublin,
December 18th, 1922.

PEAMOUNT SANATORIUM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—In spite of the multiplicity of appeals which are daily made to kind hearts at this Christmas season, we trust that the claims of the patients at Peamount Sanatorium will not be forgotten. Living some nine miles from Dublin, and, therefore, not in the public eye as much as other hospitals, our 160 patients do not have the same chance of receiving books, magazines, games, flowers, toys for children, gramaphone records and warm clothing as others nearer at hand. But these poor folk are far from their own homes, many coming from the outlying parts of Ireland, and have been cut off from news of their families owing to present conditions. They feel, therefore, very lonely at this Christmas time. Among the patients are quite a large number of ex-Service men and also some soldiers of the National Army. All gifts would be most gratefully received on their behalf, if left at 9 Ely place, Dublin.

A Christmas tree is being planned by the Peamount Care Committee, and gifts are being collected for this, too, as well as for tuberculosis patients and invalid children living in their own homes in Dublin, and whose lot is a hard one in these days of unemployment and general lack of funds. Please address all parcels to 9 Ely place, Dublin.—Yours, etc.,

ISBEL ABERDEEN AND TEMAIR, President;
MARGARET DARCEY, Secretary.
Women's National Health Association of Ireland, 9 Ely place, Dublin,
December 18th, 1922.

STRAY DOGS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—May I plead for the number of stray dogs that are seen daily in our streets and suburbs? In other years there were very few to be seen until nearer the date for obtaining dog licences. Is it that the poorer classes, owing to unemployment, cannot afford to feed these faithful companions, and consequently turn them adrift to wander about, a perfect picture of misery and starvation? Why are they not, when found straying, brought to the Dogs' Home by those who have the authority to act?—Yours, etc.,

"LOVER OF DOGS."

Dublin, December 18th, 1922.

IMPORTATION OF CATTTE.

NORTHERN M.P.'S SUGGESTION.

WITHHOLD IMPERIAL TAXES.

Mr. William Coote, M.P., writing in the Belfast Press on the cattle embargo, expresses the view that the Ulster Party in the British House of Commons should not have attempted to carry the South of Ireland case on their backs along with their own. "We have now," he continues, "reached the stage for action. The British Government have thrown down the gauntlet and treated Ulster with the most scurrilous contempt. We are determined we will not take this lying down. If this embargo, so far as Ulster is concerned, is not withdrawn and we placed upon the same basis as the other portions of the United Kingdom, then we shall hand ourselves as a people and refuse to pay any of the Imperial taxation—eight millions—which is drawn from us by Great Britain. We cannot do it on a crippled trade, and placed as we are in a humiliating position.

"I suggest that before we start this agitation the Ulster Government should call a special meeting of its Parliament fully to discuss this question and come to a decision, which I hope will be unanimous. I suggest this should be done at once, before any independent organisations are formed in Ulster to repel this injustice."

RAILWAY OUTRAGE.

GREAT SOUTHERN AND WESTERN SYSTEM.

Another outrage is reported as occurring on the Great Southern and Western Railway system over the week-end. A special goods train running from Waterford to Maryborough was stopped; an engine and three wagons were detached and sent into the section between Abbeyleix and Maryborough, and there derailed, stopping the operation of further train service for the present on that section.

WAR PENSIONS.

ADMINISTRATION IN ULSTER.

The first meeting of the newly-appointed War Pensions Committee for the North of Ireland met in the Grand Central Hotel, Belfast, yesterday. The area comprises the Counties of Antrim, Armagh, Cavan, Donegal, Down, Fermanagh, Londonderry, Monaghan and Tyrone.

Mr. Chaine was elected chairman, to hold office for three years, and Mr. A. Wilson was elected vice-chairman.

The following were appointed to form the General Purposes Sub-Committee:—Mrs. Chichester (Coleraine district); Brigadier-General S. St. Q. Ricardo, C.M.G., D.S.O. (Strabane district); Major E. J. Richardson, D.L. (Portadown district); Lieutenant-Colonel F. I. Crawford, Captain C. Lefevre, Councillor D. R. Campbell, Mr. R. M. Erskine, J.P., and Mr. R. Boyd (Belfast), with the chairman and vice-chairman ex-officio members, the committee being given power to co-opt another member.

The Children Sub-Committee, whose duty it will be to look after the welfare of "children under care," and "children under supervision" was constituted as follows:—Alderman Mrs. M'Mordie, Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Chichester, Mrs. Wilson (Raphoe, County Donegal), Miss Godney, and Mr. Anderson, with the chairman and vice-chairman ex-officio members. Power was given the committee to co-opt three other members.

In connection with the appointment of district committees, it was decided, after considerable discussion, to refer the matter to the district representatives to form committees of seven in each district—*i.e.*, Coleraine, Strabane, and Portadown.

"BLACK SHAME ON IRELAND'S VALOUR."

DUBLIN CORPORATION'S PROTEST.

After passing a vote of condolence with Alderman Sean McGarry and Mrs. McGarry on the tragic death of their little son Emmet, the meeting of the Dublin Corporation called for yesterday was adjourned.

Alderman Alfred Byrne presided, and Councillor J. J. Murphy proposed:—

"That we, the members of the Municipal Council of the Dublin Corporation, tender to our esteemed colleague, Alderman Captain Sean McGarry, T.D., and Mrs. McGarry, P.L.G., our sincere and heartfelt sympathy in the tragic bereavement sustained by them through the death of their little son Emmet; that we wish to place on record our abhorrence at the terrible deed that has robbed them of their baby boy; and that, as a mark of respect, this meeting do now adjourn to Monday, 8th January."

Councillor George Lyons seconded. He said that the occasion was a most pathetic one. There was black shame on the valour of Ireland, which it would take a long time to wipe out. It was not war, but a stupid attempt to intimidate the expression of opinion by public men, and would avail nothing.

Alderman Hubbard Clark associated himself with the vote of condolence.

Sir A. Beattie, Councillors O'Callaghan, M. J. Moran, Alderman Shields, McIntyre, and Alderman Thomas Lalor also supported the resolution, which was passed in the usual way.

CHILD VICTIM OF FIRE.

FUNERAL OF EMMET M'GARRY.

Yesterday the funeral of little Emmet McGarry, the seven year old son of Captain Sean McGarry, took place to Glasnevin Cemetery. His death was due to burns, which he received in his father's house in Philipsburg avenue, when a number of armed men threw petrol on it and set it on fire. Mrs. McGarry and her daughter received burns at the same time, but they are recovering in hospital.

The funeral left the Children's Hospital in Temple street, and was large and impressive.

The chief mourners were:—

Captain Sean McGarry (father); Mrs. Ryan (grandmother); Mr. and Mrs. McGarry (grandfather and grandmother); Ben McGarry, Harry McGarry, Ed. McGarry, Frank McGarry, Leo McGarry, Patrick McGarry (uncles); Desmond McGarry (brother); Mrs. Triston, Mrs. Monlbrun, Mrs. B. McGarry (aunts), Ed. Ryan, F. Ryan, P. Ryan (jun.), E. Ryan, Miss Annie McGarry, Miss E. McGarry, Miss Eileen McGarry, G. McGarry, and Rachel Triston (cousins).

There were also a number of Cabinet Ministers, members of Parliament, and well-known citizens, including Alderman A. Byrne, the Lord Mayor's *locum tenens*. A body of members of Cuman-na-Saoirse also marched in the procession.

There was a very large attendance of the general public. Rev. W. McDonald officiated in the mortuary chapel.

The Tuberculosis Committee of Management (Dublin Corporation) adjourned its meeting yesterday as a mark of respect to Alderman Captain Sean McGarry, formerly chairman of the committee, on the occasion of the very sad circumstances of the death of his son.

ILFORD MURDER APPEAL.

HEARING FIXED FOR THURSDAY.

Frederick Bywaters, who was condemned to death, with Mrs. Thompson, for the murder of the woman's husband at Ilford, signed the appeal document yesterday at Pentonville. It has been arranged that the joint appeal will be heard in the Court of Criminal Appeal on Thursday.

Meanwhile, letters and other communications concerning the petition for Bywaters are pouring in at the offices of his solicitor, Mr. Barrington Matthews. Yesterday's mail was delivered in sacks.

Ruby Evelyn Ralph, of Okus Cottages, Swindon, was at Neath on Saturday committed for trial for bigamy. When her husband returned from the Army last February she told him that she had thought he was dead and had remarried.

WAR DECLARED ON SANTA CLAUS.

COMMUNISTS' LATEST PROPAGANDA.

"NO MORE ANGELS."

IRISH TIMES FOREIGN SERVICE.
MOSCOW, Monday.

Having abolished the myth of the stork some time ago, Communist leaders and teachers have begun a systematic programme to ruin the reputation of Santa Claus.

Throughout Russia this Christmastide a battle against all religious holiday-making has begun, sponsored by such men as Stepanoff, the leading anti-religious writer.

The efforts to abolish Santa Claus is to be followed by campaigns against the religious significance of Easter, the passover, and against Christian, Jewish, and infidel holidays alike.

Besides hoping to give Santa Claus his death-blow, the Communications Union programme calls for the abolition of angels from Christmas decorations.

"Angels are symbols used to enslave the child's mind," says the Union's protocol, which continues that holidays leave psychologically a deep religious impression on children, due to decorations and legends of decadent religions.

To counteract this, the programme suggests music, theatricals, and anti-religious speech-making. Instead of the figures of angels and religious plays, the programme suggests that political satires shall be shown to the children.

It is planned to take over Moscow's theatres on Christmas Eve, when, instead of Santa Claus and Christmas trees, the children will see satires on the Lausanne Conference, the Kerensky *régime*, and bourgeoisie life abroad.

This anti-religious holiday crusade has been taken up on a national scale by the League of Communist youth, which now supports the Red Navy, and which is trained to inherit the Communist Government.

For Christmas the League has arranged to counter the religious movements by parades, carnivals, torchlight processions, anti-religious speeches, etc.

The League aims to institute a Rational or Communist Christmas. Equally energetic measures are being taken to discredit Hebrew religious holidays.

WAGES CUTS IN CORK.

DOCKYARD WORKERS AFFECTED.

Messrs. Furness, Withy and Co., Ltd., the owners of the Rushbrooke and Passage West Dockyards, notified their employés a month ago that in order to keep the yards open they were compelled to make a cut of 2ós. 6d per week in the workmen's wages. A conference followed this notification, and the matter having been discussed between representatives of the management and delegates representing the shipwrights, joiners, fitters, boilermakers, painters and smiths, the following cuts were agreed to by both sides:—8s. are to come off the wages at once, and on the first pay day in January a further 4s. 6d, reduction is to take place, and in February another 4s.—16s. 6d. in all. The wages in these yards will then be:—Shipwrights, £3 9s. 8d.; Joiners, £3 10s. 6d.; fitters, £3 7s.; smiths, £3 7s.; Painters, £3 6s. 6d.; and boilermakers, £3, 19s. 6d. It is understood that negotiations are still proceeding between the management and the other trade bodies.

FARM WORK IN FRANCE.

Speaking at the French Industrial and Commercial Federation yesterday, says a Reuter's telegram from Paris on Monday, M. Eugene Motte, former Deputy, suggested that many of the British unemployed might find work in France, thereby helping that country, while at the same time relieving the situation in Britain. All the speakers referred to the lack of agricultural labour, which threatened France.

GERMAN DEFICIT.

RAILWAYS NOW SHOW A LOSS.

SUPPRESSED FIGURES.

IRISH TIMES FOREIGN SERVICE.
FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.
BERLIN, Monday.

While the Economy Committee continues to prune the Government salary lists, the prospect of an increase in the deficit of 1,200 billions of marks beyond the 1,600 billions originally forseen, is creating a sensation akin to panic among the members.

From a Parliamentary source I learn that so catastrophal are the figures, that the Committee is not giving them out to the German Press, fearing a general attack against the State employés.

Financial circles closely in touch with the Committee are so depressed with this news, that even the reports from America contemplating a huge loan, are received pessimistically.

With fresh increases in salaries, the railroads, which heretofore have paid revenue into the State, are now operating at a deficit of 200 billions, while the post office needs 100 billions besides its own receipts.

As the Government in its latest proposals promised to balance its Budget, the deficit proves further embarrassment.

COCOA FIRM FINED.

HARMLESS QUANTITY OF ARSENIC.

Two summonses, issued by the Surrey County Council in connection with the discovery of traces of arsenic in cocoa, were heard at Richmond Police Court yesterday. In the first case the Home and Colonial Stores, Ltd., were summoned for selling at their George's street shop, Richmond, cocoa adulterated with arsenic (arsenious oxide), to the extent of one-fortieth of a grain per lb. of cocoa, contrary to the Sale of Food and Drugs Act. The second summons was against Messrs. Rowntree and Co., Ltd., York, for aiding and abetting the Home and Colonial Stores, Ltd.

Mr. W. Ricketts, appearing for the Home and Colonial Stores, and Mr. Travers Humphreys for Messrs. Rowntree, formally pleaded guilty. Mr. Travers Humphreys, addressing the Bench, said Messrs. Rowntree took absolute responsibility for the position in which the Home and Colonial Stores had been placed. The latter bought from Messrs. Rowntree what they believed to be pure cocoa.

Messrs. Rowntree desired first to put before the public, through the Bench, that in the opinion of the most competent scientific men there was not the smallest cause for anxiety as to illness or danger to the public from drinking the cocoa, which was the subject of the prosecution. He proposed to call the greatest living authority in England on the matter, Sir William Willcox. It was found that the impurity was in the alkali carbonate of potash, which had been used by Messrs. Rowntree for years.

It was used in small quantities to make the cocoa soluble and more digestible. They got it from the best people in the trade. They found it contained a substantial quantity of arsenic, and they wrote to the manufacturers about it, but so far had not received any explanation.

Messrs. Rowntree instantly sacrificed the whole of the cocoa, 350 tons, representing many thousands of pounds. They were able to say with absolute certainty that from August 1st every ounce of cocoa from their works was made from ingredients absolutely free from this impurity.

Counsel said that he wished to emphasise that chocolates did not come into the matter in the least. Chocolates were made from cocoa which contained no addition of the carbonate of potash.

The Home and Colonial Stores were fined 40s., and Messrs. Rowntree were fined £20.

Your Christmas fare is not complete without

GILBEY'S
WINES & SPIRITS

This is Your List:

Merlaux Claret	2/6	Tarragona (Tarrano)	2/4
Loudenne Claret	3/0	Castillo Tarragona Superior	2/8
Vintage Claret (EB)	5/0	Loudenne Blanc	3/6
St. Elma Beaune Superieur	3/6	Dusac Chablis	4/6
Cote Royale (Fine Old French Burgundy)	5/0	Sherry Castle (G)	3/6
Reo (Burgundy Type)	3/0	Do. Lucano	4/6
Rubicon (Australian Burgundy) in Flagons	5/0	Do. Kinta (Brown)	5/6
Rubicon, Half Flagons	2/6	Do. El Mio (Old Nutty)	8/0
Invalid Port	4/6	Marsala Crown	4/0
Tawny Port Old "J"	6/6	Madeira Crown	4/0
		Do. Grand	5/0

Dublin Whiskies—	
Castle UV	12/6
Castle DO	13/6
Grand J.J. 6 years old	15/0
*Also in Imperial Measure.	
Redbreast J.J. Liqueur 12 YEARS OLD	16/0
Gin Crystal Dry	13/0
Scotch Whisky—	
Spey-Royal	12/6
Rum—Jamaica Governor General	13/6
Brandy—Lor-Ex *****	18/6

HALF BOTTLES MAY BE OBTAINED

Sparkling Wines and Liqueurs at List Prices.

Shipped, Bottled & Guaranteed PURE by W. & A. Gilbey Ltd.,

OF ALL RETAILERS.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.
THE HOME OF PANTOMIME.
TUESDAY, DEC. 26th, MATINEE AT 2 O'C.
EVERY EVENING AT 7.30.
THE GRAND ANNUAL PANTOMIME.
THE BABES IN THE WOOD.
PRODUCED BY FRED W. WARDEN,
Mary Edison, Fred Hutchings,
Mary Rigby, Albert H. Grant,
Iris and Phyllis, J. L. Jay, Jock and George, Marie Miles, McNaughton.
Principal Dancers Sandrisi and Copelli.
The Eva Clements Sextette, The Four Clovelly Girls, FULL CHORUS. AUGMENTED ORCHESTRA.
MATINEES EVERY DAY DURING FIRST WEEK.
Matinees Second Week: MON., TUE., WED., SAT.
And every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY during the run of the Pantomime.
USUAL PRICES. NOW BOOKING.

ABBEY THEATRE.
NEXT WEEK:
TUESDAY (DEC. 26), and following nights at 8.15.
Matinées TUESDAY and SATURDAY, at 2.30.
JOHN BULL'S OTHER ISLAND,
By G. B. SHAW.
Booking at Theatre, 'Phone 3268.
And at Chery's, Lower O'Connell street.

QUEEN'S THEATRE.
2.45.....TWICE NIGHTLY.....8.45.
THE GRAND COMIC CHRISTMAS
PANTOMIME,
ROBINSON CRUSOE.
ALL-STAR CAST, INCLUDING:—
MARIE DOREE. NAN FITZGERALD.
GRANBY and GRANT. GUS WALKER.
BARRETT M'DONNELL. GERALD REID.
O'MEARA and MATSON. TOM HUNTER.
JIM JONSON. M. P. O'FLANAGAN.
THE DUBLIN QUARTETTE.
THE LENNOX TROUPE OF DANCERS, Etc.
Booking at Theatre. Tel. 3016.

PRINCESS RATHMINES.
"HANDS OFF."
Featuring TOM MIX.
THE SACKVILLE HOUSE. "FORBIDDEN FRUIT," Starring Theodore Roberts; PICTURE Also Larry Semon in "THE SUITOR."

METROPOLE CINEMA.
CONTINUOUS ..... 3-10.30.
HOUSE PETERS IN
"THE MAN FROM LOST RIVER"
By KATHARINE NEWLIN BURT.
An Enthralling Drama Played in a Wonderful Forest Setting.
ALSO "FAUST" (OPERETTA).

RESTAURANT.
OPEN 12.30-9.30.
Orchestral Music. French Cuisine.
BALLROOM.
Dancing Wednesday and Saturday Evenings, 8-11.
Evening Dress.
Under Direction of Mr. T. Leggett Byrne.

METROPOLE RESTAURANT.
GALA DINNER AND DANCE,
ST. STEPHEN'S NIGHT, 26th DECEMBER, 1922.
Dinner 8 p.m. sharp.
Dance till 3.30 a.m. (under the direction of Mr. T. Leggett Byrne).
ADELAIDE MELODY BAND.
ALL THE LATEST CARNIVAL NOVELTIES.
TICKETS to include Dinner, Buffet and Dance..... 21/-
Tables must be reserved in advance.
Number limited.
BOOK NOW. TELEPHONE 3379.

INTER-VARSITY
RUGBY FOOTBALL.
OXFORD UNIVERSITY
v.
DUBLIN UNIVERSITY,
LANSDOWNE ROAD, at 2.15 TO-DAY.
Grand Stand Tickets 3/- each, and Uncovered Stand 1/6. On Sale at the ground. Admission 1/6.

"MESSIAH,"
TO-NIGHT, 8 o'clock,
MAGDALEN CHURCH.
Soloists—Madame Borel, Madame Alicia Keogh, Mr. W. R. Maddison, Mr. T. C. Earles.
At Organ—Mr. A. J. Thornton, R.I.A.M.
Silver Collection for Asylum.

RATHGAR PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
RECREATION ASSOCIATION.
A RECITAL
By MISS ELIZABETH YOUNG,
On THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, at 8 o'c. in LECTURE HALL, (adjoining Church).
ALL MEMBERS AND THEIR FRIENDS INVITED.

ASTORIA TEA ROOMS,
16 DAWSON STREET.
HOME-MADE XMAS CAKES FOR SALE.
SPECIAL TEA FOR CHILDREN, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 20th.
SANTA CLAUS—3-4.30; 5-6.30.
BOOK TABLES.

EDUCATION.

THE DE BEAR SCHOOLS.
Day, Evening, and Special Postal Courses. All Commercial Subjects.
RE-OPENING 1st JANUARY.
This is the best time to join.
Full particulars from the Principal,
THE DE BEAR SCHOOLS, LTD.,
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Principal:
Miss WILLIS, M.A., Classical Tripos, Girton College.
INTERMEDIATE COURSES, COOKERY, SEWING, GYMNASTICS, AND GAMES.
The School stands high in eight acres, near the sea. Moderate Terms. Illustrated Prospectus.

LOWTHER COLLEGE FOR GIRLS,
RHOSLLANERCHRUGOG, NEAR RHYL.
STUDLEY COURT
(Boarding School for Girls).
STOURBRIDGE, WORCESTERSHIRE.
The College is beautifully situated in extensive grounds, including Farm. School Course comprises all the requirements of modern Education—Music, Art, Conversational French.
Physical Culture receives special attention. Escort provided to and from. Apply
Mrs. WEBB (Principal).

THE LING GYMNASIUM AND SWEDISH INSTITUTE,
24 UPPER MOUNT STREET.
A limited number of students can be trained for the profession. Subjects include—Ling's Swedish Educational Gymnastics and Games, Dancing, Swimming, Anatomy, Physiology, Hygiene, Osteology, Myology, Theory and Practice of Teaching, etc. Moderate fees. Exceptional advantages. Term opens Jan. 23rd. Principals—Miss D. E. Hitchins, M.C.S.M. and M.G.; Froken H. Svenner, D.G.

LORETO CONVENT,
ABBEY ROAD, LLANDUDNO.
RESIDENTIAL COLLEGE FOR GIRLS.
The College has a Southern aspect and commands view of the sea and Welsh Mountains. Electric Light. Central Heating. Pupils prepared for the School Leaving and Matriculation Certificates, the Examinations of the Associated Board of Music, Institute of Plain Needlework, Royal Drawing Society. Games, Dancing, etc. in charge of a qualified Physical Training Mistress. School Orchestra.

APPEALS.

LINDEN CONVALESCENT HOME,
CO. DUBLIN.
NEEDS HELP.
THE SISTERS OF CHARITY
Earnestly Solicit Donations.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL.
6.45 ..... TWICE NIGHTLY 9.0
HARRY AND BURTON LESTER'S
TEN COWBOY SYNCOPATORS
A WESTERN MUSICAL ROUND-UP.
Vera Hind, Amac and Mdlle. Velma, Lawson Fraser, Jolly Johnny Jones, Dermot and Denis.
ENOS FRAZERE.

WINTER GARDENS CAFE
LADIES' ORCHESTRA, 1 to 2.30 and 4 to 6 p.m.

TIVOLI (6.45 and 9. Tel. 4125.) THEATRE
AN IDEAL XMAS ATTRACTION,
THE DIXIE MINSTRELS.
Repeated Their Former Triumphs.
A BIGGER SUCCESS THAN EVER.
Popular Melodies. Experi Dances.
Pleasing Songs. Humorous Comedians.
A MOST ENJOYABLE ENTERTAINMENT.

KINGSTOWN PAVILION.
BIG SUCCESS! LAST 2 DAYS.
TOM MIX,
In His Latest Great Fox Super-Production,
THE NIGHT HORSEMEN.
At 4.25, 6.45, and 9.10. Sunshine Comedy, etc.
Chap. 5 of "Three Musketeers." Prizma, &c.
WEEK AFTER NEXT: CHAPLIN in "PAY-DAY."

LA SCALA THEATRE.
TO-DAY .....3-10.30..... CONTINUOUS.
PENROD,
Featuring
WESLEY BARRY,
With all THE "FRECKLES" in the World.
Adapted from the Novel by "Booth Tarkington."
"A Story that will make you feel young again."
"A Story for all Schoolboys."
BE A BOY AGAIN.

SPECIAL CHRISTMAS COMEDY PROGRAMME.
GRAND CENTRAL CINEMA.
"I'd like to fall asleep and wake up in my mammy's arms," and
"THE ROAD TO LONDON."

SALTHILL HOTEL,
MONKSTOWN, CO. DUBLIN.
WINTER TERMS ON APPLICATION.
Residents have the option of taking meals at the Royal Hibernian Hotel, Dublin.
Salthill is one minute from train and tram.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE FOLLOWING FIRMS BEG TO INTIMATE TO THEIR CUSTOMERS THAT THEIR ESTABLISHMENTS WILL BE
CLOSED FOR THE CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS
FROM (EVENING) FRIDAY NEXT, 22ND INST., TO WEDNESDAY MORNING, 27TH INST., INCLUSIVE:—
Boileau and Boyd, Limited, Bride street, Dublin; Hugh, Moore and Alexander, Limited, Linen Hall, Dublin; May, Roberts and Company, Limited, Westmoreland street, Dublin; McMaster, Hodgson and Company, Limited, 121 Capel street, Dublin; Shirley, Spence and Belford, Limited, Mary street, Dublin; C. E. Richardson, William street, Dublin.

NOTICE TO MOTORISTS.
MOTOR TAXATION DEPARTMENT.
COUNTY DUBLIN COUNTY COUNCIL.
Notice is hereby given that the office for Licensing and Registration will be Closed from the 23rd inst. to the 28th inst., both days inclusive.
By Order,
J. V. LAWLESS,
Registrar.
11 Parnell square, Dublin,
16th December, 1922.

THE LANGUAGE GUILDS
Everyone desiring to learn the Irish Language within a reasonable time should join a Language Guild. The Guilds embody the latest developments in language teaching. The Directors of Instruction include two of the foremost Irish Scholars of the day.
For full particulars apply to the Secretary and Registrar, Language Guilds, Chilham House, Rathfarnham.

RAILWAYS.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.
CHEAP EXCURSIONS FROM AND TO DUBLIN.
On FRIDAY, SATURDAY, AND SUNDAY, 22nd, 23rd, and 24th December, 1922,
EXCURSION TICKETS
AT SINGLE FARES AND ONE-THIRD
Will be issued from
DUBLIN (BROADSTONE)
To All Stations more than 15 miles from Dublin, and from Same Stations to Dublin (Broadstone),
Tickets will not be issued for, nor will they be available by, Limited Mails, either on Outward or Return Journey.
These Tickets will be available for return up to and including Wednesday, 27th December, 1922.
It is requested that Tickets should be purchased beforehand either at the Ticket Office, Broadstone, Messrs. Cook's Office, Grafton street, or at Hewett's, D'Olier street, Dublin.
ON SUNDAY, 24th DECEMBER.
Special Passenger Trains will run as under:—
Dublin (Broadstone) dep. 9.0 a.m. for Mullingar and intermediate stations.
Dublin (Broadstone) dep. 10.0 a.m. for Galway, Maam Cross, Loughrea, Ballina, Westport, Ballinrobe, Sligo, Ballaghadereen, Cavan, and Killeshandra, calling at stations West of Mullingar.

		a.m.		
Galway	dep.	9.30	Ballinrobe arr.	8.0
Loughrea	,,	9.30	Sligo ,,	8.45
Dublin		arr. 1.40 p.m.		
Ballina	,,	7.30	Ballaghadereen ,,	9.0
Westport	,,	7.35	Cavan ,,	10.30
			Killeshandra ,,	10.15

These trains will call at all stations West of Mullingar.
Mullingar dep. 1.0 p.m. Dublin arr. 3.0 p.m.
ON CHRISTMAS DAY.
The Train Service will be completely suspended.
ON ST. STEPHEN'S DAY.
The Full Passenger Train Service will be maintained, but the service for Goods and Live-Stock Traffic will be wholly suspended.
For further particulars apply to Stationmasters.
M. F. KEOGH, General Manager.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY (IRELAND).
CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS, 1922.
On Friday, Saturday, Sunday, and Christmas Day, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, and 25th December, 1922, Return Tickets at Single Fare and one-third will be issued from and to Dublin, Belfast and Derry, with all Stations distant over 10 miles, available for return up to and including Wednesday, 27th December, 1922.
On Saturday, 23rd December, Special Trains will leave Dublin for Belfast at 2.55 and 6.15 p.m., serving the same Stations as the ordinary 3.0 and 6.30 p.m. trains. The 6.15 and 6.30 p.m. trains will have a connection to Carrickmacross, Cootehill, and Enniskillen Line Stations.
On this date the 11.30 p.m. train from Dublin will run on to Drogheda.
On Sunday, 24th December, the 10.0 a.m. train from Dublin will call at all Stations, Clontarf to Lisburn inclusive (Howth Junction excepted). This train will have connections to Meath Branch and Stations Dundalk to Clones, Newry and Warrenpoint. The usual Sunday trains will run between Dublin and Howth, Balbriggan, Drogheda and Dundalk.
On Christmas Day trains will run:—Dublin to Balbriggan at 11.0 a.m., returning from Balbriggan to Dublin at 12.30 p.m.; Dublin to Drogheda at 2.15 p.m., returning from Drogheda to Dublin at 4.25 p.m. These trains will call at all Stations (Howth Junction excepted).
The train service on the Howth Branch will be as under:—
Dublin to Howth .. 10.25 a.m., 2.30, 3.30, 5.30 & 8.30 p.m.
Howth to Dublin .. 11.0 a.m., 3.0, 4.0, 6.0, & 9.0 p.m.
There will be no trains run on the Meath, Ardee, Dundalk and Derry, Carrickmacross, Cootehill, Bundoran, Armagh and Castleblayney, Cavan, Belturbet, Warrenpoint, Newry and Armagh, Scarva and Banbridge, Portadown and Derry, and Cookstown sections of the Line.
On Tuesday, 26th December, the following trains will not run:—
6.45 a.m. Ltd. Mail, Dublin to Belfast.
5.30 p.m. Ltd. Mail, Belfast to Dublin.
7.45 a.m. Drogheda to Dublin.
9.20 a.m. Dublin to Drogheda.
A train will run from Dublin to Drogheda at 11.30 a.m., calling at intermediate Stations (Howth Junction excepted).
The Train Service on the Howth branch will be as under:—
Dublin to Howth .. 9.30, 10.45 a.m., 1.0, 3.30, 6.0, 8.0, 9.15, and 10.15 p.m.
Howth to Dublin .. 9.55, 11.10 a.m., 2.0, 4.0, 6.25, 8.30, 9.45, and 10.45 p.m.
CLOSING OF GOODS STATIONS.
On 25th and 26th December, no Goods, Mineral, Live Stock or Parcels business will be transacted at any of the Company's Stations.
For further particulars enquire at Stations.
JOHN BAGWELL, General Manager.

CONTRACTS.

TO BUILDERS.
TENDERS are invited for the erection of a New Creamery and Stores at Ballyconnell, Co. Cavan.
Plans, specification, and full particulars of same can be had on application to the Society's Architect, Mr. P. J. Brady, C.E., Broomfield House, Ballyhaise, or from the undersigned.
Tenders must reach me on or before 11th January, 1923, and should be marked "Tender for Building."
Signed,
J. McCORMACK, Manager and Secretary.
Ballyconnell, 13th December, 1922.

HIGH WATER AT DUBLIN BAR.

To-day....	Morning 11.46	Evening	—
To-morrow...	,, .. 0.7	,, ...	0.32

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

To-day....	Rises .. 8.37	Sets	4.7
To-morrow...	,, .. 8.38	,, ...	4.7
LIGHTING-UP TIME			5.7 P.M.

J. W. ELVERY & CO., LTD.
GENTLEMEN'S WATERPROOF AND RAINPROOF COATS.
LEATHER MOTOR COATS.
LEATHER & CLOTH LEGGINGS.
RUBBER BOOTS.
OIL COATS, CAPES, HATS.
ELEPHANT HOUSE,
45 & 46 LR. O'CONNELL ST.,
76 MID. ABBEY STREET,
34 NASSAU STREET,
65 DAWSON STREET.
DUBLIN.
ALSO AT CORK AND LONDON.

RUBEROID ROOFING
HAS STOOD THE TEST OF TIME THE WORLD OVER.
RUBEROID CO., LTD.,
1 ASTON'S QUAY, DUBLIN.
'Phone 92.

HAVANA CIGARS.
IN spite of continued competition from so many other countries, the Havana-made cigar still holds its position as being the finest in the world. It has a peculiar rich flavour, which cannot even be imitated.
As heretofore, we hold a large and varied stock, and would recommend 1917 and early 1918 crops, while for those who prefer a cigar not quite so old, early 1921 crop is also exceedingly satisfactory. In most brands prices have been reduced since last year, the manufacturers having, with one or two exceptions, slightly lowered their costs. The new vertical packing (in high-class brands) is available also.
There are still a considerable number of the bad war years' crops on the market, which we in no case have stocked.
JAMES J. FOX & CO.,
119 GRAFTON STREET, DUBLIN

The Irish Times.
TUESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1922.
TELEPHONE NUMBERS:
Dublin 5036 and 5037.
Belfast 1787.
London Central 4350.
BELFAST OFFICE: 108 Royal Avenue.
LONDON OFFICE: 59 Fleet Street.
POSTAL SUBSCRIPTION: 19/6 per quarter.

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WEATHER FORECAST.

General Inference.—The deep depression off the Hebrides will probably move slowly eastwards. Strong westerly winds are likely, with unsettled weather and local thunderstorms at first in England and Ireland, becoming colder and fairer later.

Ireland.—Westerly wind, strong, to a gale in exposed places; some showers, improving later; visibility moderate to good; rather cold.

South-Western Seaboard, Mouth of Channel to S.W. Ireland, Irish Sea and St. George's Channel—Westerly wind, strong, to a gale; some showers, with bright intervals; visibility good; sea very rough.

North-West Seaboard, Northern Ireland to Hebrides—Strong westerly to north-westerly winds, showers of rain or sleet at first, probably improving later; visibility good; sea rough.

Dixon and Hempenstall, Barometers and Forecasters, 12 Suffolk street, Dublin.—(Advt.)

ARRANGEMENTS FOR TO-DAY.

Theatre Royal—Varieties, 6.45 and 9.
Queen's Theatre—"Robinson Crusoe," 6.45 and 8.45.
Tivoli Theatre—Varieties, 6.45 and 9.
Princess, Rathmines—Pictures, continuous.
Sackville—Pictures, continuous.
Metropole—Pictures, continuous.
Kingstown Pavilion—Pictures, 3.30 to 10.15.
La Scala—Pictures, continuous.
Grand Central—Pictures, continuous.
Rugby Football—Oxford University v. Dublin University, Lansdowne road, 2.15 p.m.
Magdalen Church—"Messiah," 8 p.m.
Rathgar Presbyterian Church—A Recital by Miss Elizabeth Young, Lecture Hall, 8.

NEWS SUMMARY.

IRELAND.

Sinn Fein clubs in Scotland in favour of the Irish Government have offered their support to Mr. Cosgrave in his endeavour to restore ordered conditions in Ireland.—(P. 8.)

Clonard, Kimmage road, Terenure, the residence of the Hon. Charles Gordon Campbell, eldest son of Lord Glenavy, was fired by armed men and completely destroyed last night.—(P. 7.)

Durrow Station, of the Great Southern and Western Railway, has been gutted by a fire ignited by armed men on Sunday morning.—(P. 8.)

ABROAD

The death is announced from Port Darwin, Australia, of Mr. David Lindsay, the well-known Australian explorer.—(P. 8.)

No loan to Germany seems likely until a full settlement has been reached on the reparations question.—(P. 7.)

The Soviet delegates have put forward a scheme for the "settlement" of the Straits question. It will render the work of the peace-makers at Lausanne more difficult.—(P. 7.)

COMMERCIAL

London Stock Markets were better yesterday under the influence of better foreign news.—(P. 11.)

Money was in ample supply at easy rates. Discounts were stagnant. Foreign exchanges fluctuated, and German marks closed at 29,000.—(P. 11.)

Dublin Stock Market was quiet, with weakness in Great Southern issues.—(P. 11.)

M. Poincaré yesterday received Sir Eric Drummond, Secretary of the League of Nations

Mosul.

The Allied statesmen who have been trying to restore peace to the world at Lausanne are likely to spend Christmas on the shores of Lake Geneva. Two important problems are giving the peacemakers considerable trouble. One is the future of the minorities and the other is the future of Mosul. Apparently the Turks are beginning to show a more reasonable spirit in regard to the minorities problem, but they are stubborn concerning Mosul. This vilayet, which lies to the north of Bagdad, between Mesopotamia and Kurdistan, is one of the richest oil-producing territories in the world. Its remote geographical position and the hopelessly backward condition of communications in Mesopotamia before the war prevented its proper development; but, since the British have begun to open up the desert land between the rivers, the importance of Mosul has increased by leaps and bounds. Naturally enough, perhaps, the Turks, now that the hard work has been done by the British, want to gain possession of the vilayet. They claim it on racial, economic and strategic grounds; but the truth is that they grudge the Arabs the "easy money" which is likely to be got from the sale of concessions in the oilfields, and are determined to secure this comfortable income for themselves.

The carefully prepared memorandum which the Marquis Curzon has sent to the Turks knocks the bottom out of their case so far as Mosul is concerned. Ismet Pasha's most insistent argument has been that the population of the vilayet is predominantly Turkish in character. The total number of inhabitants is about 707,000, of whom, he says, 65,000 are Turcomans and 450,000 are Kurds. This statement is quite true; but Ismet Pasha must have a very poor opinion of the Allies' ethnological experts if he expects them to believe that Turcomans or Kurds must be ranked as Turks. On the basis of "self-determination" the Kurds own the territory, while there is a minority of Arabs, Christians, Jews and Yezides amounting roughly to 300,000, every one of whom hates the Turk like poison. Twice already the Arab-Christian-Jewish *bloc* has expressed its wish to be united with the people of Mesopotamia. In 1919 it voted for union with the vilayet of Bagdad, and last year for incorporation in the new Arab State under King Feisul. The Eastern Kurds voted for autonomy, and they have been left outside the dominion of Irak. The terms of the Treaty with King Feisul are most explicit. "No territory shall be ceded to any other State," it says; and, whatever happens, Britain cannot consent to any violation of this pledge.

Lord Curzon refuses also to take Ismet Pasha's economic argument seriously. To suggest that Mosul and Anatolian Turkey are inter-dependent is utter nonsense. By every canon of economic law Mosul and Bagdad are bound together. Proof of this connection was provided in abundance during the war, when for a certain period of time communication between Bagdad and Mosul was impossible. During that period the British authorities were forced to buy large quantities of corn in India in order to feed Bagdad's population. The determining factor in the whole matter, however, is the fact that the British Empire has been entrusted by the League of Nations with the mandate for Mesopotamia, including the vilayet of Mosul, and that it does not propose to transfer that mandate, or any part of it, to anybody else. Critics of British policy make a great deal of fuss about the oilfields, as if their inclusion within a British sphere of influence were some particularly shameful sort of crime. In these days of keen international competition every nation must fend for itself, and the very existence of the British Empire depends on its ability to secure control of a large percentage of the world's raw materials. The Turks want Mosul for its oil, and for nothing else, and they are quite incapable of developing its resources.

Irish Cattle.

The Importation of Animals Act, which became British law last week, strikes a heavy blow at Ireland's chief industry. The Imperial Parliament refused to make any distinction between Canadian and Irish cattle, and the same costly period of detention in Great Britain is imposed on animals from the prairies of Alberta and from the plains of Meath. The Free State and North-East Ulster suffer alike, and we must admit that the latter has a technical grievance. The Free State is bound to accept the draw-backs as well as the privileges of her Dominion *status*, whereas, in this matter of imported cattle, North-East Ulster has a constitutional claim to identical treatment with England and Scotland. In fact, however, it will be impossible to differentiate between two parts of the same small island or to establish a close frontier between Northern and Southern cattle. The two States must stand or fall together, since, whatever Parliaments may decide, economic laws decree that the Irish cattle industry is one and indivisible. When the Bill was before the House of Commons the Irish Governments acted on this sound principle. Our Governor-General has testified to the hearty co-operation which he received from Northern Ministers, and Mr. Archdale has paid a similar tribute to Mr. Healy's services. The first round in the fight has been lost; but the battle is not ended and Irish farmers have no excuse for apathy or despair. Time is on their side; for nothing is more certain than that the promised benefits of the new Act must fail to accrue to the British public. On the one hand, the hope that Canadian competition would reduce the price of beef by sixpence *per* pound is discredited already. On the other, it is reckoned by impartial experts that the cost and deteriorating effects of a week's detention are increasing the price of Irish beef in Great Britain by at least a penny *per* pound. When the Irish case is raised in another session it is likely to be supported by such a body of public opinion as legislators will be unable to ignore. No member of any party will care to defend a measure which has increased the cost of living at a time of widespread poverty and unemployment. There is quite a good prospect, therefore, that, if the two Irish Governments renew the attack, with the united support of Northern and Southern farmers, they may secure the abolition of restrictions which hurt everybody and benefit nobody. Viscount Long has suggested the possibility of amending legislation in the next session of Parliament. We suggest that in the meanwhile our own Government ought to make a direct approach to the Government of Canada. We cannot think that, if the facts are made clear to her, Canada will insist on the maintenance of conditions which must hamper and penalise a sister Dominion in her first stage of progress.

Great Houses.

In England, as in Ireland, the great country mansions are passing from the hands of those who owned them and made history beneath their roofs. Here outrage and disorder have driven many owners into exile. In England income tax and super-tax have abolished the large staffs of indoor and outdoor servants which mansions and pleasure grounds required. The changing of an old order is a thing which always awakens a sentimental pang—unreasonable, perhaps, since all orders must change. Horace mourned the changes which he saw around him; yet the summit of Rome's grandeur was still to be reached. Our present task is not, like Antiope, to be stayed upon tribulation, but to seek the best way in which to turn the change to good effect. A lead has been given in England, where two famous houses have become the foundations of new public schools. Already at Stowe, where the Dukes of Buckingham and Chandos once lorded it, the sons of those who helped to save their country in the European War are learning to be the men their fathers were; and the experiment soon is to be repeated at Canford Manor. Though in Ireland the same plan might not be feasible or necessary, the spirit of resource is inspiring. More peaceful conditions will again fill the country houses which now stand empty throughout the provinces. The wise policy of the Free State Government in paying on an especially favourable basis all compensation claims where rebuilding is guaranteed will produce a crop of buildings more suited to the needs of modern conditions than were the structures which have been destroyed. When prosperity returns to Southern Ireland new vigour and enthusiasm will suggest a hundred ways in which the mansions of Georgian times may become once more a nucleus of country life and national activity.

Settlers.

A recent utterance of a Canadian Provincial Minister on the subject of immigration provides food for serious thought. Speaking of certain colonisation schemes which are now under consideration by the British and Dominion Governments, he declared that he had little hope of their coming to anything. The well-to-do British agriculturist, he explained, would not sell out and start again in Western Canada. On the other hand, the man with no capital simply was not wanted in the Colonies. If this is really the case, it is hard to avoid the conclusion that there is something wrong with the economic basis upon which the Colonies are being conducted. The United States, in the early days when the population numbered but a few millions, did not declare that there was no longer room in the country for any save capitalists. From all quarters of the globe the people came, and the vast majority of them landed with little or nothing but the spur of hunger and ambition and adventure to turn them into useful citizens. Have we come really to the point where such people either must find capital or must stay at home and struggle in over-populated cities for the right to survive? In that case the problem of world unemployment and over-population is already desperate. Is not the explanation this—that, whereas in the old days of the pioneers and the backwoodsmen a farm was regarded as a self-sustaining homestead, to-day the Dominion statesman envisages a farmer only as a man who proposes to earn an annual income by raising meat or wheat for the markets of the old world?

ROYAL ROMANCE RECALLED.

DEATH OF ADMIRAL SIR A. FITZGEORGE.

The romance of a Royal Victorian is recalled by the death at 20 Eccleston square, London, of Rear-Admiral Sir Adolphus FitzGeorge, K.C.V.O., at the age of 76.

Sir Adolphus was the second son of the late Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge and his morganatic wife, Miss Sarah Louisa Fairbrother, the actress.

As a young man the Duke, a grandson of George III., had pronounced views on the subject of marriage by arrangement, and discussed it at length in a correspondence with his mother.

His elders did not succeed in converting him, and when in the early twenties he met and fell in love with the beautiful Miss Fairbrother, he decided to marry her at the risk of offending his Royal cousins.

He did not even apply for the assent of the Crown, under the Royal Marriage Act of 1772, which might have made the marriage fully legal, and would have given his wife the right to her title of Duchess.

After the marriage, Miss Fairbrother, who returned her husband's affection to the full, was known as Mrs. FitzGeorge. She had three sons, of whom Sir Adolphus, the second, was born in 1846. The only survivor is now Sir Augustus FitzGeorge, the famous soldier.

The title became extinct on the late Duke's death in 1904. Mrs. FitzGeorge died in 1890.

Sir Adolphus FitzGeorge first married, in 1875, Miss Sophia Jane Holden, who died in 1920. He was married for the second time in the same year, at the age of 74. His bride, Miss Margarita Watson, daughter of the late Mr. John Watson, of Waresley Court, Worcestershire, was 71, and the marriage was attended by the Earl of Athlone.

The late Rear-Admiral entered the Navy in 1859, and in 1872 was appointed Flag-Lieutenant to Admiral Sir Rodney Mundy. He became Commander in the same year.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S PLANS.

Queen Alexandra will leave London towards the end of the week for Sandringham, where she will spend Xmas and the early weeks of the New Year.

IRISH ARMY AUDIT OFFICE.

The War Office announces:—The Army Audit Office, formerly located at Dublin, has been transferred to the Hutments, Newtownards, Northern Ireland. Communications for the local auditor with troops that have been stationed with the Irish Free State should, for the present, be addressed to the Local auditor, the Hutments, Hounslow.

ROUGH SHOOTING.

(BY A. R. HORWOOD, F.L.S.)

THERE are some estates where the ground is not suited to the preservation of game in the strict sense, or where no large bags can be made, which lend themselves to mixed or rough shooting. There are also cases where game such as pheasants or partridges are scarce, and where rabbits and hares are the only means of securing a good mixed bag. This sort of shooting is not to be despised, for it offers very good sport. Often on an estate where there are plenty of pheasants these cannot always be flushed, and it is then that a good show of rabbits makes up for the deficiency.

Moreover, ground game provide a variation from shooting at winged game continuously. Where, again, there is a risk through the great increase of ground game of damaging crops, which is a very serious matter in an agricultural district, it is very necessary to keep the numbers down by periodically arranged shoots.

Hares and rabbits will both do a great deal of damage to young spring corn if allowed to increase at an enormous rate, as must happen it they are not shot regularly and extensively. Farmers' shoots can be arranged with this object in view, and this is a means of ensuring good relations between landlord and tenants.

Ground game, moreover, nearly always form a considerable part of the game on a small shoot. For when the acreage is small one can only expect a certain number of coveys of partridges, and there is no room for more than a small covert, which will again hold no more than a small number of pheasants. It is thus necessary to rely on ground game for sport.

These do not demand such special conditions, and every estate, large or small, has its complement of rabbits, and of hares, if proper encouragement is given them. That, indeed, is the secret of success. There are many of these small shoots. It is a very popular practice, also, to take part in a syndicate shoot, several men renting a shoot jointly, and in the neighbourhood of cities, the large or often small farmers in the district let their shooting to city residents.

* * * * * *

With the breaking up of the large estates there are far more small estates which, though when first sold, perhaps stocked with a variety of game, will not long hold it; and it is for this reason that it is important to develop ground game which must on all small estates be the mainstay for sport. The relative abundance or not of hares again depends upon the ground, and it is very important in their case that the ground should be as little as possible disturbed by dogs, men, or anything else. There are also means of encouraging them.

In the case of rabbits several considerations complicate the issue. It is, for instance, very desirable in a fox-hunting county to allow for the supply of rabbits for foxes. Unless there are plenty of rabbits foxes will then begin the unlawful raiding of hen roosts, which leads to heavy poultry claims and a general outcry.

There is nothing the fox likes better than a good sized rabbit. Rabbits know Reynard's tricks, and will take little or no notice of a fox early in the evening, nor are they much afraid of the fox or vixen which has its earth in the immediate neighbourhood, for these cunning hunters range far afield for food. It is an advantage to have other wild animals in the vicinity of the earth. They give the first alarm.

Last year it was possible to note that the hare had increased during the war. And in whatever field the hare figured, whether before the guns, or the beagles or harriers, excellent sport was once more possible. This season, if anything, the hare has been more in evidence than ever, for the status of the hare seems in most districts, where it had any chance of recovering it, to have been wonderfully improved. In the hunting of the hare too many hares on the ground is a disadvantage, as it causes too frequent a change of hares during a run, and under normal conditions hares will cause frequent enough checks.

* * * * *

In considering the advisability, as in particular on the small estate, of giving encouragement to ground game there are other objects besides sport to be taken into account. There is, for instance, the possibility of making a shoot in this case a paying concern, or even a profitable investment, for in the case of the rabbit and the hare there are no heavy expenses of rearing, feeding, etc., to meet. The initial expense of stocking a warren, or a hare park, and the upkeep is relatively small, and once the warrens, etc., are made and the wire put up, there is little more to attend to.

It is thus possible on good ground, and in a good season, for rabbits to yield an excellent return. For it must be remembered that the price of game has gone up considerably, if also have labour and cartridges. But with rabbits, ferrets and nets will not only yield good fun, but they will save a lot of expense in obtaining a stock for market.

Unquestionably, the shooting of the hare provides good sport, for it is always combined with a good deal of fieldcraft or woodcraft. To be able to spot a hare in its form is a test of the first order. Then when the hare, at length obliged to leave its beloved form, gets up, if it is within range the wise sportsman does not deceive himself by the size of the mark, for he knows well that the hare must be hit in one place, and that only, unless he wishes to carry away with him the memory of the pain that the sight of a wounded hare, with its cruel results, must cause him.

So the hare is no easier to shoot than the rabbit. Much depends on whether it goes straight ahead away from one, or whether one can get a cross shot. So there is a good deal to be learnt in hare shooting which is an art worth excelling in, as it gives one a chance of developing marksmanship, judgment, and fieldcraft.

In the winter, perhaps, rabbits afford better sport than at any other time. And when snow lies on the ground rabbits make some very good sport, for they are then very wary, and they bolt very quickly.

If they are shot in covert also they are then less easy to see than in early seasons of the year, when there is green herbage, for against the leaves which their winter coats resemble they are difficult to spot. Hence rabbits in winter are always sought after, and they are also then, which is a great advantage, in better condition than in summer or in spring.

PRINCE GEORGE.

REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FOR OPERATION.

Lord Dawson of Pend saw Prince George at Buckingham Palace yesterday, and afterwards had a chat with the Queen as to her son's condition. During the afternoon, Prince George was removed to the King Edward VII. Hospital for Officers, in Grosvenor place, and it is understood that this presages an early operation.

The Prince was dancing towards the end of last week, and had arranged to hunt with the Prince of Wales last Thursday, after having taken riding practice at the Cavalry Barracks, Knightsbridge, but the hunting was postponed. On Friday he was with the Queen at the League of Mercy Concert in Grosvenor square, and seemed fairly well.

As recently as yesterday morning he was active and alert, but the intermittent trouble pointing to appendicitis has been of considerable standing, and it is now hoped to effect a definite cure.

HUNTING ACCIDENT.

DUCHESS OF BEAUFORT INJURED.

While hunting with the Duke of Beaufort's hounds at Foxley, near Malmesbury, the Duchess of Beaufort was thrown on her right shoulder. As her Grace was about to be conveyed to Badminton, the Duke drove up in his car and took her home.

The Duchess is confined to bed, but it was stated yesterday that no bones are believed to be broken.

K

RUSSIA'S SCHEME FOR THE STRAITS.

FANTASTIC PROPOSALS AT LAUSANNE.

ALLIES' CONCESSIONS TO THE TURKS.

GUARANTEES AND LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

Another crisis has occurred at Lausanne. At a plenary session of the Conference yesterday the Marquis Curzon submitted the scheme which the Allied and Turkish experts discussed last week for the control of the Straits.

The principle of the original plan has been preserved, but important concessions have been made to Turkey in matters of detail.

Everybody seemed to be pleased with the new draft, and it was believed that a settlement was at hand, but yesterday evening the Russian delegates put forward their own plan—one which is calculated to stiffen Turkish resistance, and to undo the work that the Conference has accomplished.

It shows that the representatives of the Soviet have no desire to help in a reasonable settlement, and that the chief aim of the Soviet is to dominate the Black Sea.

RUSSIA'S PLAN.

FREE TO MERCHANTMEN BUT NOT TO WARSHIPS.

LAUSANNE, Monday.

The Russian Delegation has submitted to the Conference a complete draft of regulations for the future *régime* of the Straits. The draft contains 22 Articles, the first of which includes in the denomination of the Straits and Dardanelles the Sea of Marmora, the Bosphorus, and the Islands of the Ægean, adjacent to the Straits—namely, Samothrace, Imbros, Tenedos, Lemnos, and the group known as the "Rabbit" islets, as well as the territorial waters of the Straits.

The sovereignty of Turkey over the Straits is confirmed. The Islands of Samothrace and Lemnos are declared autonomous.

The regulations then deal with the passage of merchant ships, commercial airships, warships, and military airships, extending full liberty of navigation by day and night to merchantmen and commercial airships of all nations, while closing the Straits to warships, military airships, and submarines of all navies, excepting Turkey.

In exceptional and isolated cases, however, and with a special object, the Turkish Government may authorise, by special decree, the passage of the Straits in both directions to light warships, though submarines are excluded.

LIGHT WARSHIPS.

Light warships should not exceed 6,000 tons, while guns should not exceed 15 centimetres. No landing may be effected by warships in the Straits, nor may any war material be landed.

The regulations for the Straits then deal with Turkey. In time of war, they state, Turkey shall possess all the rights and fulfil all the obligations provided by international law in safeguarding her neutrality as a sovereign State. Turkey may authorise, in exceptional cases, and with a special defined object, the passage of the Straits by neutral light warships, but will close them to warships, etc., of belligerent Powers.

In time of war, when Turkey is a belligerent, all merchantmen and commercial airships of neutrals shall have free passage, with the right to search, however, by Turkey according to international law; while Turkey will apply to merchant vessels and commercial airships of enemy Powers the existing international rules on the subject.

Another chapter deals with guarantees, and bestows the right on Turkey to take all military and naval measures assuring her sovereignty in regard to the closing of the Straits and in the zone of the same, including the laying of mines.

INTERNATIONAL BOARD.

The technical part of the scheme provides for the establishment of an International Board, composed of one representative of each riparian State of the Black Sea, and one each of the following Powers:—Germany, United States, France, Great Britain, Italy, and Japan. The Chairman of the Board will be a Turk, and the seat of the Board at Constantinople.

The statutes of the Board will be drawn up with the participation of the above-named States within three months, dating from the signature of the present regulations.

The concluding chapter provides that the signatory Powers agree to conclude within three months of the adoption of the present regulations an International Act, recognising the Black Sea as a closed sea of the riparian Powers, even in the case of the modification of the foregoing stipulations regarding the Straits' *régime*.

The final article provides that the present regulations shall remain in force for ten years, after which they can be prolonged or revised.

TCHITCHERIN'S POINTS.

"A MENACE TO SECURITY OF RUSSIA."

In the course of his speech, Tchitcherin said that the Allied scheme, while offering fallacious protection to Turkey, allowed free passage in war, thus exposing the south coast of Russia to attack.

It obliged Russia to arm herself, for the Allied scheme menaced the security of Russia violated the independence of Turkey, and was a danger to universal peace. M. Tchitcherin said that the document regarding guarantees and the Straits Commission must await examination. The Turkish counter-project would also have to be considered. He concluded by saying that the Russian counter-proposal must be the basis of discussion.

Lord Curzon said that the Turkish reply was conciliatory, though he wished that Ismet Pasha had expressed a sense of the great advance resulting from the desire of the Allies to meet his wishes.

He was disappointed at M. Tchitcherin's spirit towards the Allied project, which contained concessions not only to Turkey, but also to Russia.

CONCESSIONS.

PRINCIPLE OF PLAN RETAINED.

Lord Curzon, in his statement before the Straits' Commission to-day, began by referring to the proposals for the freedom of the Straits (not the Russian proposals), and said that he was glad to learn that the Turks had repeated discussions with the Allied experts, and as a consequence many Turkish suggestions and objections had been met. As a result, to-day's scheme differed only in certain details, but not in principle, with the original plan.

Lord Curzon then placed four separate papers into the hands of the delegates, consisting of:—

(1) Clauses dealing with the rules for passage of ships, etc.

(2) Clause dealing with the demilitarised zones and means of defence.

(3) Articles for the constitution of the Straits' Commission, already accepted in principle by all parties.

(4) Proposed guarantee for the military security of the Straits and Constantinople.

"I will make a few observations about each of these," said Lord Curzon. "As regards the rules for the passage of vessels through the Dardanelles, the Sea of Marmora, and the Bosphorus, you will observe that the original scheme has now been drafted with greater precision.

"Certain points which in the original draft were considered to be doubtful of interpretation have now been rendered in more explicit form. In particular, the important regulation limiting the tonnage of war vessels passing through the Straits has been altered to the advantage of the Black Sea Powers, and has been elucidated by the introduction of provisions which indicate the manner in which the control of such passage should be executed.

"Moreover, it has been made clear that Turkey is in no way responsible for the possibly invidious task of herself guaranteeing a limitation on the number of war vessels which may pass through the Straits.

DEMILITARISATION.

"As regards the demilitarisation of the Straits zones, two separate demilitarisation schemes have been discussed with the Turkish delegation. Both of these schemes were designed to secure by slightly different means that a through passage should not be threatened by guns in fixed defences, which is so essential a condition of the freedom of the Straits.

"The second scheme, which is that now before you, was drawn up in order to meet the general trend of the Turkish arguments regarding what was necessary to secure to them a reasonable degree of military security against attack. It is the opinion of the Allied Military and Naval representatives that both schemes provide Turkey with adequate freedom to organise the defence of her territory under the conditions which the Treaty was destined to create.

"You will observe that the following modifications have been introduced into the original proposal:—In the first place, the limit of the demilitarised zones on both shores of the Dardanelles has been reduced, in the vicinity of Rodoston on the one hand, and Karabigha on the other. A similar reduction is to be noticed in regard to the zones covering the Bosphorus.

"Moreover, a small additional island in the vicinty of Tenedos has been included in the demilitarised zones, while the Island of Emir Ali, in the Sea of Marmora, has been released from the obligation of demilitarisation.

"In regard to the actual demilitarisation clauses, certain very important concessions have been made as the result of observations by the Turkish delegation. It is explicitly stated that Turkey is to be allowed to send armed forces in transit across the demilitarised zones of the Straits, a point to which Ismet Pasha attached great importance in our earlier discussions.

"She is further to be allowed in these zones the right to organise a system of observation and communication, both telegraphic and telephonic, and her Fleet is to retain the right to navigate in the waters of the Straits, including those of her own demilitarised zones and the islands.

"Finally, the original proposal has been amplified to the greatest extent possible, while maintaining the principle of the freedom of navigation by the provisions which secure for Turkey the necessary defence of the Sea of Marmora and its coasts.

REASONABLE AND JUST.

"These provisions and modifications, which you will all agree are both just and reasonable, have been made to meet the objections and wishes of the Turkish delegation.

"In regard to the detailed schemes which were laid before the Commission on December 8th, in my speech on that occasion I also indicated that it would be necessary to establish an international Commission, to be called the Straits Commission, whose duty will be to secure that the regulations which shall be established will be observed by all parties.

"It is now possible to lay before you draft articles which have been agreed to by the inviting Powers, and which provide in reasonable form for the constitution of this Commission.

"I previously indicated that a third branch of the subject remained for discussion—namely, what form of government could be provided to secure from attack Constantinople and the demilitarised zones generally. The form which could be given to such a guarantee has been carefully examined, and our labours in this direction have been immensely facilitated by the welcome assurance which the Turkish delegation gave us recently regarding their intention of applying for membership in the League of Nations.

GREAT HELP.

"As I said at the time, I think that that decision will help us materially in solving more than one of our present problems. It has enabled us to find a guarantee, the normal method of giving effect to which was adopted with general consent by the League of Nations in the case of the Aaland Islands.

"Accordingly, you will find in the last section of the proposals which are now before you a draft clause, in which a guarantee is given against a menace to the security of the demilitarised zones, including Constantinople, and against interference with the maintenance of the freedom of navigation in the Straits. In the latter aspect, the guarantee will be of value, both to Turkey and to the nations of the world.

"I think that this guarantee, supplementing, as it does, the general guarantees which Turkey will receive by joining the League of Nations, should go far to convince the Turkish delegation and Turkish public opinion that the proposals which have been laid before you by the inviting Powers contains no menace to the sovereiguty or security of the Turkish State.

"On the contrary, they will be found to remove causes of future conflict, and will give Turkey the confidence and assurance which is so necessary to her future development and prosperity.

"I have confined myself to these introductions and remarks in a short exposition of the scheme which has been circulated, and any further explanation that may be called for in the course of the present discussion will be willingly provided by experts or by myself. I shall now ask M. Barrere, who has devoted particular attention and interest to the subject, to address the Commission on the general principles which inspired our proposals, and to define the objects which we hope the proposals will enable every country here represented to secure."

M. Barrere then said:—"I would, in the first place, recall various phases of the question. Before the war the Straits were closed by virtue of treaties which bound all the Powers, and no one has forgotten the grave consequences which resulted from this fact.

"Respectful to their obligations, France and Great Britain refrained from pursuing an enemy who, deliberately violating his given word, had penetrated into the prohibited waters.

"The Allies were separated from some of their friends, while Turkey, against all her interests, was dragged into the war, which, owing to that fact, was prolonged with resulting miseries, of which the world is still feeling the heavy weight.

"Such were the fatal consequences of a state of things which the Allies on the day of their victory resolved not to allow to exist in the future. After the armistice of Mudros the Allies consequently penetrated the Straits and the Black Sea, and inaugurated a maritime *régime*, the basis of which is absolute freedom without any limitation or control.

"The scheme we established has as its object the institution of a future liberal and moderate *régime*, based on the necessities of peaceful relations and entailing no anxiety for the security of the reparian States, and it is respectful of other sovereignty.

"The general principles which inspired our experts in drawing up the plan were to work for peace and to establish absolute equality in the treatment of small or great.

"These principles are assured to merchant shipping by complete freedom of passage, day and night, in war as in peace, without any hindrances such as control, levying dues, etc.

SYMBOL OF PEACE.

"The principle of sovereignty is established in the proposed *régime* by two explicit provisions—that which leaves each country the right to regulate the stay of warships in its ports and fix itself the number of vessels and duration of the stay; that which, in the event of conflict, consecrates the sacred principles of national defence by conferring full liberty to use without restriction all the means which a nation possesses for safeguarding the security of its national territory upon the power which has agreed to certain measures of demilitarisation in the reduced zones.

"What remains, then, of this demilitarisation? There remains but a symbol, a symbol of peace, a symbol of loyal and confident welcome and homage rendered by the Turkish people to the universal peace for which the world is aspiring after the sore trial it has passed and weight which it will still feel a long time."

FIRST FOR 123 YEARS.

ACT PASSED BY IRISH PARLIAMENT.

RUSHED THROUGH THE SENATE.

"FROM OUR PARLIAMENTARY CORRESPONDENT."

History was made yesterday when the Adaptation of Enactments Bill passed through all its stages in the Senate. It will be reported to the Dail to-day, and then will be placed on the Statute Book. The measure is the first that has been passed by an Irish Parliament for 123 years. During the few minutes that it was before them, the Senators scarcely seemed to realise the significance of this fact, but when the formalities had been completed Sir Thomas Grattan Esmonde reminded them of it.

Speaking with considerable emotion, he said:—"We have passed the first Act of an Irish Parliament for 123 years. I thank God that we have been allowed to take part. We have set a milestone of our nation's progress. We have done what generations have lived and died to do."

Sir Thomas's remarks were punctuated by sympathetic murmurs of "Hear, hear," from every part of the House.

The Appropriation Bill was passed also by the Senate. It covers votes amounting to £58,051,068, to provide for the Services of the financial year ending March 31st next. Of the total, a sum of about £11,000,000 must be secured by borrowing.

NO DISCUSSION.

These measures, as the Chairman admitted frankly, were rushed through the Senate. There was virtually no discussion. Lord Glenavy made it clear, however, that there will be ample scope for discussion when other bills come before the House. "This must not be taken as a precedent," he said.

The report of the committee which was appointed last week to consider Articles 21 and 23 of the Constitution and the appointment of officials was not read.

The Chairman said he could not allow it to be discussed, as they misconceived its terms of reference. The task of the committee was to report as to the number of officials that would be required and what their duties would be, but the Senate never delegated to it the appointment of named officials.

On the motion of Sir Thomas Esmonde, the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman were appointed members of the committee, and the report was sent back for information on "the number, qualifications, duties and remuneration of the official staff."

THREE BILLS.

In the Dail a bill to postpone the local elections, which should take place next January, until next June, passed the second reading, and progress was made with the Electoral Bill and the Expiring Laws Continuance Bill.

The Senate will meet to-morrow at four o'clock, and, having disposed of the business before it, will adjourn over the Christmas holidays.

The Dail will meet to-day at three o'clock, and will probably resume the debate on the Governor-General's address. It will adjourn for the Christmas holidays to-morrow.

The Agricultural Commission, which was expected to sit some time during the present month, will, it is understood, not sit until some time in January next. The delay in getting to work is due to various causes, one of which is the difficulty of obtaining evidence from persons who are in a position to give it.

NAPOLEON'S INSIGNIA.

AUSTRIAN REPARATIONS TO ITALY.

IRISH TIMES FOREIGN SERVICE.
FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

ROME, Monday.

Napoleon Bonaparte's insignia, from the day he was crowned as King of Italy, have been claimed by the Italian Government as part of Austria's reparations to Italy. They have left Vienna, and are expected to arrive here to-morrow.

These insignia have been preserved in Vienna since the time of Napoleon's abdication. They include a green velvet gold-embroidered cape, a golden crown with eight bows, a sceptre with the Venetian winged lion, a Marshal's baton, and the Italian State seal, with the inscription—"Napoleon, Imperator de Francesi, Rex d'Italia."

These objects were considered of the greatest value in the Vienna museums.

Various Italian painting masterpieces—notably of Paolo Veronese—have already been restored to Italy as reparations for the late war.

BANDITS ROB MINT.

200,000 DOLLARS IN GOLD STOLEN UNDER FIRE.

Three bandits shot one of the guards who were transferring gold to the value of 200,000 dollars from the United States Mint to the local branch of the Federal Reserve Bank, and escaped with the entire booty, says a Reuter Denver wire. The wounded guard is not expected to recover.

While the gold was being loaded into the Government trucks in front of the Mint a strange motor car drew up at the curb, and the masked bandits in it opened fire with repeating rifles.

The guard returned the fire, but the robbers seized the bars of gold, threw them into the car, and escaped amid a shower of bullets fired by another guard inside the Mint.

A later message adds that the guard who was shot outside the mint is dead. The man who shot him is believed to have been wounded, as he was seen to throw up his hands as the motor car dashed off.

ANOTHER OUTRAGE BY INCENDIARIES.

MR. G. CAMPBELL'S HOUSE BURNED.

CHILDREN ORDERED OUT.

ARMED MEN AND THEIR INSTRUCTIONS.

Armed incendiaries last night destroyed another Dublin house—the residence of the Hon. Charles Gordon Campbell, Clonard, Kimmage road, Terenure.

Mr. Campbell is the eldest son of Lord Glenavy, Chairman of the Irish Free State Senate, who was Lord Chancellor of Ireland from June, 1918, till June of 1921. He is himself a Barrister-at-Law, of Gray's Inn, London, and was formerly a lieutenant in the Royal Engineers. As Secretary of the Ministry of Labour, he has played a large part in the settlement of Labour disputes.

Clonard was a handsome detched residence, surrounded by extensive grounds.

At about ten o'clock last night the hall-door bell was rung. A servant opening the door was faced by at least ten men—several of them armed with revolvers. They stepped into the hall and said that, "acting on instructions," they had come to burn the house. They ordered the children to be removed as quickly as possible.

Mr. Gordon Campbell and Mrs. Campbell got the children out, and they, too, with the servants left the house.

The armed men went into the several rooms, sprinkled them with petrol, and set the place alight.

The flames spread so rapidly that when the Rathmines fire brigade arrived they found it quite impossible to save any of the furniture or other contents of the house. They did their best, but the petrol fire had got so firm a hold that soon the whole interior of Clonard was reduced to ashes. Nothing was left standing save the outer walls and the roof. Portion even of the roof was damaged, and but for the prompt efforts of the fire brigade it probably would have collapsed.

Clonard was beautifully furnished. It is impossible as yet to give an accurate estimate of the damage, but it must amount to several thousand pounds.

The only thing that can be said in favour of the incendiaries is that they allowed sufficient time for Mr. and Mrs. Campbell, their children and servants to leave the house before igniting it.

NEWSPAPER OFFICE BOMBED.

At about 9.25 o'clock last night an attack was made on the *Independent* newspaper office, Middle Abbey street, Dublin.

A motor car, containing four men, came rapidly from Sackville street, and as it approached the *Independent* office it slowed down a little.

Two bombs were flung from the car, and one of them exploded, shattering the office door. The other bomb failed to explode.

The car was then driven at high speed through Liffey street and disappeared.

No person was injured by the explosion.

DUNLOP'S TO-DAY

COMPANY'S PROSPECTS.

Mr. F. A. Szarvasy, in his speech to the shareholders at the meeting in London yesterday (reported on pages 10 and 11), reviewed the position of the Dunlop Company in full detail. He claimed that the company had now surmounted the financial embarrassments caused by forward commitments, and that economies had been secured by well-organised production at Fort Dunlop and in the D.R. Cotton Mills. After dealing with the Rubber Plantations and the Continental companies, Mr. Szarvasy turned to the most important section of his speech—the financing of the American company. In New York, with Mr. Proctor, he, after the fullest investigation, came to the conclusion that it was the right thing to start the American enterprise at once. Sir Eric Geddes followed them and confirmed their conclusions.

The bond issue of eleven million dollars, now successfully launched, was at once arranged. Another issue of £1,000,000 in sterling bonds will be made in London early in 1923, and the whole bond issue will be secured on the plant and assets of the American company and by £3,000,000 debenture stock of the home company. The effect will be to liquidate the whole of the advances from their bankers and to reduce by £1,500,000 the book value of the American asset. Time alone would prove whether trading conditions would turn the business into the big success they anticipated.

Although the Committee of Investigation had not yet completed their arduous work, the Board had not been precluded from carefully maturing their plans for the rearrangement of the capital. It would be their endeavour to distribute the burdens to be borne by shareholders in equitable proportions between all classes.

As to trade prospects, the position was most encouraging. Prices had been brought back to practically pre-war level for tubes and covers. The new Maxfli golf ball was a phenomenal success.

Having glanced at the evil of unrestricted foreign competition, Mr. Szarvasy went on to deal with the remuneration to be voted to Sir Eric Geddes, and declared that it would be wasting words if he endeavoured to enumerate all the advantages which the Board considered will accrue to the Dunlop Company from Sir Eric's association with it.

In the course of the discussion which followed, several shareholders congratulated the directors on the position of the company and the satisfactory nature of the Chairman's exhaustive statement. They pressed for the submission of the reorganisation of capital scheme with the least possible delay—at that meeting for choice. Most of the questions were on points of detail, but the speakers left no room for doubt as to their estimation of the value of the services rendered, and to be rendered, to the company by Sir Eric Geddes. The resolutions dealing with the remuneration were proposed by the Chairman, who pointed out that the voluntary sacrifices made by the Board in two years amounted to £34,000.

The remuneration was unanimously voted, and a most hearty vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Szarvasy for the valuable services that he had rendered to the company during his temporary chairmanship.

BLACK CHRISTMAS.

RISING MARK DEPRESSES BERLIN SHOPKEEPERS.

The Berlin shopkeepers, says Reuter's Correspondent, have seldom experienced such a black Christmas season. The improvement in the mark came at a most inopportune moment for them, and the public is holding determinedly aloof until the prices come down. With the exception of certain articles of food, which already manifest a slight tendency to cheapen, prices, so far, have shown no signs of falling.

Shareholders of the Nestlé and Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Company yesterday approved the reduction of the share capital from 205,000,000 francs to 125,000,000.

TO-DAY'S LONDON PAPERS.

ACHING HEARTS.

THE CALL FOR HELP.

"THE TIMES" OF TO-DAY SAYS:—

Is it too much to hope that our readers, those who are more bountifully provided with this world's goods, will think this Christmas more than ever they have before of what the pinch of poverty means, not only in the slums, but in many a parsonage and curate's lodging? Far and away the best help that they can give is the sympathy of personal service given in kindness, as well as in kind and in money, to people whom they have taken the trouble to get to know.

But that cannot be begun in a hurry. It is a work of time as well as of love. For the moment what is wanted in these days of post-war distress is gifts of money, of food, of clothing, of fuel, forwarded by those who have them to any of the thousand and one distributing centres in close touch with those who have them not. Let them be not doles, but Christmas presents, offered not as charity, but in warm, human love, to brother and sister, human beings whose hearts are aching for the touch of a helping human hand.

RUSSIA AND THE STRAITS.

A FANTASTIC PROJECT.

The Times, in a leading article upon the Lausanne Conference, observes in reference to the desire of the Turks to expel the Patriarch from the seat which his predecessors have filled for so many ages:—The British delegation on Friday opposed this forcible divorcement of the Bishop from his flock, and next day Mr. Child, the American representative, delivered a strong Note to the Turks, informing them that large numbers of Americans would regard the execution of the menace as an intolerable injustice. The British refusal to entertain the Turkish claims to Mosul is equally welcome. Yesterday the First Commission again had before it the question of the Straits—the most vital of all the problems to be settled at Lausanne.

The reports of the proceedings which have reached us are somewhat meagre owing to interruptions in transmission, but they are sufficient to show that the Allies have gone to great lengths in order to meet all plausible objections raised by the Turks to the projected arrangement. Lord Curzon was at pains to express his regret that the Russian representatives rejected the Allied proposals, notwithstanding the "very substantial" concessions to Russian views which they contain, and he endeavoured to disabuse M. Tchitcherin of the obsession that all these proposals are aimed at Russia.

A perusal of the fantastic Russian counter-project will show how hopeless are attempts to obtain Bolshevist co-operation in fair and reasonable proposals for the solution of international problems. It is a barefaced scheme for bringing the Black Sea under the exclusive domination of Soviet Moscow, her satellites and her dependents.

THE RISING MARK.

A HANDICAP.

In a message from Berlin yesterday, *The Times* Correspondent states:—British coal is cheaper to-day in the coast towns of Germany than German coal. This is a consequence of the rise in the value of the mark. In August and even at the beginning of September the price of British coal was three times that of German coal, and so short a time ago as the middle of last week it was from 25 to 30 *per cent.* dearer.

Even at this price a number of important factories and works have been buying British coal, because they have been unable to obtain sufficient supplies from the German mines, which cannot be worked to their full capacity until the miners change their attitude to the vexed question of extra shifts. It is pointed out here that, if the improvement in the mark is maintained, the demand for British coal will increase, and Germans will be unable to sell their own coal in their own country.

DUNLOP MEETING.

REORANISATION PROBLEM.

In a leading article on the Dunlop position, the *Financial News* says:—The company, Mr. Szarvasy pointed out, was at no period a single day behind in meeting any of its obligations, and its credit "has never stood higher than it does to-day." Special interest attaches to the Chairman's statement in regard to the American Company's bond issue.

This scheme will enable the major portion of the advances by the home company to be repaid, thus leading to the liquidation of practically the whole of the bank loans. Incidentally, the American undertaking, if successfully developed, will ultimately have a larger output capacity than the parent company.

From the lengthy discussion which followed the Chairman's speech, it is clear that the failure to settle the details of reorganisation has disappointed many of the proprietors. As one shareholder put it: "The outstanding facts of the reorganisation are so clear and so definite that it might have been undertaken, or at least presented to us, at this meeting." £11,000,000 has in all been lost, and the extent and nature of the loss being thus known delay is causing criticism.

GOOD MANAGEMENT.

In its "City Notes" column, *The Times* states:—Some rather startling revelations were made in Mr. F. A. Szarvasy's speech at yesterday's meeting of the Dunlop Rubber Company. It appears that in November, 1920, when the affairs of the company had reached a crisis, necessitating a reconstruction of the Board, the company stood committed for nearly £10,000,000 in respect of forward contracts for rubber and cotton at prices averaging 2s. 4d. *per* lb. for rubber and 5s. 7d. *per* lb. for cotton. The fact that the company has punctually fulfilled its obligations, and reduced its forward commitments to a comparatively small sum, speaks well for the skill with which the company's affairs have been managed in the past two years.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

MARKETS CHEERFUL.

Stock Markets generally were quite cheerful yesterday, notwithstanding the fact that in most of the leading departments the volume of business was small, states *The Times*. One of the best features was the strength of French Government Bonds and other Securities, in which Paris operators are interested, such as Rio Tinto and South African shares.

The market in Oil Shares again showed an improving tendency.

LORD CURZON'S TASK.

The *Daily Telegraph* says:—At the moment several matters of great difficulty are engaging the attention of the Lausanne Conference, and, although nothing like the danger of an immediate breakdown exists, there is a plentiful lack of harmony in the deliberations. Lord Curzon has done admirable service.

We trust his patience, courage, and unshaken confidence in the issue will be rewarded by final success in as formidable a task of negotiation as has ever taxed the resources of statesmanship in modern times.

TRADE UNION LEVY.

The *Morning Post*, dealing with the trade union levy on wages for political purposes, says:—In many unions expenditure has become a scandal. The Labour Party know that without compulsion they would get no money, and, therefore, they are obliged to pretend that because a man is not to be forced to give money for a purpose he dislikes trade unionism will be destroyed.

GREEK STEAMER ON FIRE.

A fire broke out yesterday on the Greek steamer Analfkatis (?) at Marseilles with a cargo of ground-nuts, and a total loss is feared. The fire is attributed to an explosion of gas in the coal hole.

NO GERMAN LOAN YET.

REPARATIONS PROBLEM MUST BE SETTLED FIRST.

NEWS FROM THE FOUR CAPITALS.

The news from the four capitals—London, Paris, Berlin and Washington—makes it clear that there will be no loan to Germany until the whole question of reparations is approaching a settlement.

Indeed the matter was put very bluntly in the following cable received from New York early to-day:—

Messrs. J. P. Morgan and Company have issued a statement that, at the conference on Saturday, between a member of their firm and Herr Wildfeldt, the German Envoy, the latter was told that a loan could not be granted to Germany until the reparations question was settled.

This interview probably explains the pointed inquiries put by the German Premier to the bankers and leaders of industry yesterday regarding their attitude to the Government, which is understood to be preparing a new reparations plan for presentation to the Allies in January.

Meanwhile there is no word of the plans of President Harding.

Government officials in Washington are still reticent regarding the American plan for assisting in the economic rehabilitation of the world, and are apparently waiting for a reply to their informal suggestions to guide them on their future course.

There is much speculation among members of Congress over the Government's next step. The irreconcilables are apprehensive, and have renewed their warnings against "entanglements."

REPARATIONS FIRST.

MR. MORGAN'S PLAIN STATEMENT.

A Reuter message from New York states that Mr. Morgan has declared that while he greatly desires to be of general service to the situation, his position had not changed from that taken up by the Bankers' Committee last June.

"At present," he said, "matters have manifestly reached such a point that it is impossible for us to consider a loan to Germany, unless and until the reparations questions is settled."

FRANCE HOLDS THE KEY.

PRESIDENT'S PLAN PROBABLE.

IRISH TIMES FOREIGN SERVICE.
FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Monday.

The first flare-back against President Harding's reported plan to promote a huge credit loan to Germany and place the United States into position for efforts to solve the reparations and European financial problems, broke out last night.

Senator Borah, leader of the irreconcilables in the United States Senate, announced that he will oppose any change in the policy of America, and any taking in hand of the affairs of Europe, unless the Allied nations materially change their attitude towards Germany, and unless Europe puts her own house in order first.

The Borah statement is evidence of the extreme difficulty, it is believed, the Government will have to overcome before being able to render signal help to Europe.

Without the support of the Congress, the Government's plan will be seriously embarrassed, if not entirely blocked.

Assuming that whatever action President Harding ultimately decides upon it will have to come before the Senate for ratification, it is considered doubtful if a victory will be achieved by the President if the blocking tactics are persisted in and if the irreconcilables stand together.

Just how the Harding plans will proceed is puzzling the Senators. The general understanding is that the President intends to propose first that France should consent to a reduction of the reparations, or fix a limit of Germany's capacity to pay.

If the reparations amount is settled, then it is understood that the United States will be prepared to direct a credit loan to Germany to enable her to begin her payments to France.

Under this scheme France appears to hold the key to the entire situation, and upon France's stand will probably depend how deeply the United States consents to go.

FRENCH VIEW.

"JUST GERMAN PROPAGANDA."

IRISH TIMES FOREIGN SERVICE.
FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

PARIS, Monday.

To-night the French Government is still without any word from Washington on the subject of a proposed international loan to Germany or an International Conference for the settlement of Reparations.

I understand that nothing in recent official communications indicates anything of the kind is seriously contemplated.

The view held in high quarters is that, though there is nothing to make it impossible that the United States Government should in the future take a more active interest in European affairs, present newspaper statements have their origin in a German propaganda carefully timed in anticipation of the Allied Conference on January 2.

M. Saint Aulaire, the French Ambassador in London, was among the guests invited to meet Lord Derby at the lunch given by M. Poincaré in honour of the British War Secretary yesterday. The Ambassador's visit to Paris, I was told this evening, is to be explained by the desire of the French Premier that the British Government should be informed in the fullest possible manner of the French point of view in regard to Germany before the Conference meets, and, though my informant was unable to deny the statement that the initiative came from Mr. Bonar Law, he was emphatic that nothing had arisen between Great Britain and France since M. Poincaré left London.

It is, nevertheless, not impossible that Mr. Bonar Law's speech last Thursday, and statements made by M. Poincaré since he returned, may have brought about a desire for further precision on both sides.

THE LATE LORD MARCUS BERESFORD.

DEATH FROM NATURAL CAUSES.

"Death from natural causes" was the verdict recorded by the Westminster Coroner at an inquest yesterday afternoon on Lord Marcus de la Poer Beresford, who was found dead in bed on Saturday morning at his London flat. The evidence showed that Lord Marcus, who was aged 73, had suffered from his heart for three or four years. When he retired on Friday night he seemed to be quite well. A *post mortem* examination showed that his heart was much enlarged. There was no sign of any poison. Death was attributed to syncope, due to encarditis.

SOVIET EXPELS CONSULS.

Consuls of the eleven foreign Consulates at Vladivostok, which have been ordered to be closed by the local Soviet Government, will be obliged to leave within a week.

DISCOUNTING THE LOAN.

LITTLE LIKELIHOOD OF AN AMERICAN GUARANTEE.

FROM OUR DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENT.

LONDON, Monday.

It is at last being recognised that the reports of impending American action in regard to Europe rest on the slenderest foundation or none at all.

So far as information available in official circles in London is any guide, there is not only no reason to believe that the American Government is contemplating some striking gesture, but good reason for believing it is not.

There would seem, indeed, to be less prospect of definite action by America than even the more sceptical among British commentators in America and British commentators here had assumed.

In that connection, however, it is only just to the very reliable British Correspondent at Washington, where alone the views of the American Government can be learned at first-hand, to point out that practically all the sensational stories of vast loans and imminent intervention came, not from there, but from New York.

What is, no doubt, true is that Mr. Pierpont Morgan and the great financial interests he represents are prepared, as they were prepared last June, to support an international loan if they are satisfied that the reparation settlement is of such a character as to justify such a step as a business proposition.

It is also likely enough that the Administration might indicate its approval of the loan, but it is a very different matter from guaranteeing it—a measure which only Congress, not the Cabinet or the President, could authorise.

One curious detail in the situation is that, whereas the American Embassy in London give it to be understood that Mr. Ambassador Harvey had been urgently summoned to Washington, the State Department has indicated that he is visiting America of his own volition, and at his own request.

That, of course, does not seriously diminish the importance of the Ambassador's movements, for it is clear that he will have a good deal to say to Mr. Harding and Mr. Hughes when he reaches Washington.

Meanwhile no official conversations are in progress between Whitehall and the Quai d'Orsay.

At the moment, however, the normal channels of communication are not available for the French Ambassador, the Comte De St. Aulaire, is at present in Paris, and Lord Hardinge has already relinquished his post as British Ambassador in Paris.

His successor, Lord Crewe, is expected to be at work in the Rue Flaubourg St. Honore by the end of next week, before the renewed inter-Allied conversations begin.

NEW PROPOSALS.

GERMAN GOVERNMENT AND INDUSTRIAL LEADERS.

IRISH TIMES FOREIGN SERVICE.
FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

BERLIN, Monday.

Important negotiations and discussions between the German Government and the leaders of finance and industry as a preliminary to the framing of new reparations proposals continued here to-day.

Herr Hugo Stinnes is absent in Budapest, but has promised to be present at Thursday's resumed conference.

Chancellor Cuno to-day bluntly asked his audience—industrialists and financiers—what their attitude was towards the new Government and the reparations programme. He received an assurance that he could count on their complete "moral support," and a promise that the big business interests were ready "to make the necessary sacrifices."

Apparently the Chancellor found such assurances somewhat vague, and it is understood that he further asked whether German finance and industry was prepared to help to guarantee a big reparations loan.

The reply he apparently received was to the effect that such guarantee was impossible for technical reasons. "Even if we were to offer guarantees," one of the spokesmen said, in effect, "we have no power to impose our decision on the various German employers' associations or financial organisations."

It seems clear, however, that the German Government need no longer anticipate active hostility from the industrialists, and has decided to go ahead with drafting new proposals.

In its task it will be helped by a report, which, it is understood, a small committee of financial and economic experts has just presented to the Cabinet.

Among the suggestions for Government guidance which are said to be contained in the experts' report are the following:—

1—The necessity of providing France with political guarantees, and guarantees that such reparations payments as are promised will actually be made.

2—To encourage German-Franco private industrial agreements.

3—To discard the "demand" for a formation of the Rhineland occupation as compensation for reparations payments.

The experts in question, according to information reaching well-informed Allied circles here, further urge the German Government to endeavour to arrive at a definite reparations settlement in January next.

LORD DERBY INTERVENES.

FRENCH PRESS COMMENT.

Discussing the interviews which Lord Derby had during the week-end with M. Millerand, the President, and M. Poincaré, the *Petit Parisien* says that it appears that Lord Derby deemed it his duty to point out that any military occupation of Ruhr would meet with vigorous opposition from British public opinion.

The paper recalls that during the recent conversations in London Lord Derby suggested that military measures of compulsion against Germany should be postponed until after January 16, and that, in any case, it would only become necessary if Germany failed to carry out the terms of a specified scheme of reforms.

The *Echo de Paris* says that the impression prevails that in Lord Derby's opinion the forces in Great Britain which oppose any military action by France beyond the Rhine have gained appreciably in vigour during the past few days.

AUSTRALIAN ELECTIONS.

LABOUR PARTY'S GAINS.

Reuter's Melbourne Correspondent, telegraphing on Monday, says:—The latest results in the Australian elections show that a Nationalist recovery is almost hopeless, and that the party will possibly not number more than 26 in the new House, where there is likely to be a deadlock, without a fusion of anti-Labour forces.

Mr. Hector Lamond has been defeated by Labour.

Mr. Prowse, of the Country Party, has been returned for Forrest, one of the new constituencies.

It is now anticipated that the allotment of preference votes will make the states of the parties as follows:—

Nationalists	28
Labour	30
Country Party and Liberals	17

The position of Mr. Massy Greene, Minister of Customs, is now regarded as hopeless.

The counting of the Senate votes indicates a solid Labour poll. The Labour representation in the Senate is, therefore, likely to be increased.

SARAH BERNHARDT.

FAINTS ON STAGE AT A REHEARSAL.

STILL ACTING AT 77.

Mme. Sarah Bernhardt, says a Reuter Paris cable, fainted last evening at the end of the final rehearsal of a play in which she is to play the principal rôle.

Mme. Bernhardt, who was born in October, 1845, declared a few months ago that she would never retire from the stage.

GIFT TO THE POPE.

IRISH BOOKS FOR VATICAN LIBRARY.

Reuter's Correspondent in Rome, telegraphing on Monday, says:—The Pope received in private audience to-day Marquis MacSwiney, who presented His Holiness with a fine collection of some eighty books on Irish history and archæology for the newly opened Irish section of the Vatican library. A collection of publications of the Irish Texts Society was also presented to the Pope in the name of the President of the Council of the Society, as well as the latest publications of the Talbot Press.

Mr. Charles O'Neill, Dr. Seaghan MacEnri, and Mr. George Barkley Lane also contributed to the library a rich collection of rare volumes.

The Pope expressed great appreciation of the gift, and asked Marquis MacSwiney to convey his thanks to the various donors. He also thanked the Marquis for organising the Irish section.

FRANCE AND HER NAVY.

MORE SHIPS WANTED.

In the naval debate in the French Chamber yesterday, M. Raiberti, Minister of Marine, declared that Britain, America and Japan had been building, while France had let her Navy dwindle away. France needed a Navy to defend her coasts and Colonies, and she would have to build ships and create an aerial fleet. Strict economy was, however, essential.

The French Navy is dying, said M. Raiberti. Before the war, he said, the French Fleet had a tonnage of 770,000 tons. Since the war this had fallen to 660,000 tons.

WORKHOUSE FIRE.

SOLDIERS' CONDITION.

Private Rath, of the National Army, who was injured by jumping from a window during a fire at the North Dublin Union on Saturday night, is in a rather serious condition in the Richmond Hospital.

Private Kelly is doing well.

ARMOURED CAR ACCIDENT.

CONDITION OF THE INJURED.

Captain Byrne, of the National Army, who was injured in the armoured car accident at the Phœnix Park on Sunday, is still in a serious condition at Steevens' Hospital, Dublin. Captain Davis and Private Hegarty are progressing favourably.

IRISH RAILWAYS.

BORDER DIFFICULTIES.

In the course of a leader on the difficulties before Irish railways, the *Financial News* says:—In any event, there is the possibility of difficulties arising as the result of a railway undertaking lying within the borders of two different states.

In the event of the Free State deciding on nationalisation, which is not contemplated in Northern Ireland, this difficulty will clearly be accentuated, and there is then the further complication of the ownership of Free State railway lines by English companies.

The latter are understood to be averse from parting with their property, and the London and North-Western in particular is believed to have made some rather pointed representations in the matter.

The subject is of more than academic interest, since it is clear that the railways of the Free State in any event cannot carry on indefinitely under the present *régime*, as their working costs are on an uneconomic basis.

FIRE ON A STEAMER.

FRENCH VESSEL BADLY DAMAGED.

The French steamer Rodemirol, from Dakar, says a telegram from Marseilles yesterday, with a cargo of copra, has had to be towed out of the harbour here and run ashore owing to a fire which broke out on the vessel.

The damage is very considerable.

THE LOST TRANSPORT.

TRIBUTE TO BRITISH DESTROYER'S WORK.

The French Ministry of Marine states that the casualties on board the Vinh Long are 14 killed, five civilian and seven military passengers and two seamen, and one seaman slightly injured.

An official wireless despatch from the French Naval Division in the Near East pays a tribute to the admirable conduct of British and American destroyers which helped in rescue work.

A Malta message states that the British destroyer Sepoy and the American destroyer Bainbridge were the vessels which rescued the passengers and crew of the French transport Vinh Long.—(Reuter.)

CHALLENGE TO THE CHURCH.

ARCHBISHOP OF YORK'S CHRISTMAS APPEAL.

"The Christmas message this year," says the Archbishop of York in a diocesan letter, "will have within it a note of irony and a note of challenge. Though four years have passed since the war ended, peace has not yet been achieved. The problem of German reparations lies like a load upon the economic recovery of Europe. There is no real peace, because there is not yet goodwill among men, and this is where the Christmas challenge comes in. Is it not time for a new united sustained spirit of goodwill to arrive? Peace does not come; it must be won by a spirit and a will, strong and resolute enough to overcome the evil spirits of jealousy, suspicion, selfishness, and fear which are moving restlessly through the world. The challenge comes first to the Church of Christ, the one society which is bound by a super-national loyalty to the Prince of Peace. It calls on all members of the Church to enlist in active warfare against all baneful things which are the enemies of peace."

COAL CONCILIATION.

LORD BUXTON FINDS FOR THE MEN.

The South Wales coal-owners and miners yesterday received the award of Lord Buxton, the independent Chairman of the Coal Conciliation Board, on the questions submitted to the arbitration.

Lord Buxton has found for the men on the two points submitted—namely, that a man is not to be deprived of subsistence allowance for refusing to work overtime, or for abstaining from work on the Sunday night.

BUSINESS FIRMS

Requiring Women Typists or Clerks should call up 2078 (ROSSE COLLEGE, Stephen's Green). 170 Certificates in Shorthand, Typewriting, etc., gained by pupils since January 1st, 1922.—(Advt.)

"BRITAIN'S BIG STICK."

CHARGES IN UNITED STATES SENATE.

DEBATE ON THE SHIP SUBSIDY BILL.

The side-tracking of the Ship Subsidy Bill in the Senate has not yet been accomplished, says a Reuter message.

Senator Ransdell (Democrat) had the privilege of the floor for a speech yesterday afternoon, and read a number of leading articles from British newspapers attacking the bill.

He charged the British with waving a big stick, and mentioned what he termed instances of British discrimination against America, including the Newcastle Consulate incident, the barring of other than British ships from the Egyptian cotton trade, and the recent regulations for the shipment of raw rubber.

The last measure, he stated, had already doubled the cost of rubber.

Senator Borah said that the argument that a Government-aided merchant marine was necessary was a sublime absurdity. If the present Congress passed the bill the new Congress next spring would, before it was twenty-four hours old, introduce a repeal measure.

METHODIST UNION.

LARGE MAJORITIES IN FAVOUR.

A return prepared from the official reports of the Wesleyan quarterly meetings on the question of Methodist union shows that so far there are large majorities in favour of union. At present the majority of the circuits is about four to one. The resolutions against the scheme of non-union mostly took the form that the present time is "inopportune" for re-union. The vote given in some of the large cities, it is stated, is very striking. Liverpool, Newcastle, Leeds, Birmingham, and Halifax have voted decisively for union. So have many of the smaller industrial towns.

The vote given by the town and country missions is described as interesting. The Liverpool mission has at its head a missioner who is one of the secretaries of "The Other Side" Committee, and this influence, it is observed, is shown by the adverse vote; but the returns from other missions retrieve the position. At the Kingsway Hall (West London Mission), the headquarters of the Rev. J. E. Rattenbury's work, the resolution was something in the nature of a compromise. It declared in favour of organic union and for a continuation of the negotiations, but affirmed that no proposal would be acceptable "unless there is sufficient evidence that it commands the general assent of the three Churches."

Eight or nine circuits recommend that a plebiscite, as suggested by Sir Robert Perks at the Wesleyan conference, should be taken of all the members of the society so as to ascertain the views not merely of the circuit officials and trustees, but those of the members of the Church. This would involve a vote of upwards of 500,000 members. It is expected that the whole of the returns will be completed by Christmas. The striking feature of the discussions is the very small vote directly against union.

CHILDREN AND CINEMAS.

NEW REGULATIONS IN LONDON.

Twelve months ago the London County Council decided that the following, among other conditions, should be inserted in cinematograph licences:—"That no young person shall be admitted to, or be present at, any exhibitions at which films passed by the British Board of Film Censors for 'public' but not for 'universal' exhibition ('A' films) are shown, unless accompanied by a parent or *bona fide* adult guardian of such young person; for the purpose of this condition 'young person' shall mean a person under, or appearing to be under, 16 years."

The Theatres and Music Hall Committee now state that, while of opinion that the principle underlying the condition is reasonable and necessary, they find it difficult to justify the exception under which films passed by the board for public exhibition ("A" films) may be seen by young persons if accompanied by a parent or *bona fide* adult guardian.

After a careful consideration of the matter they consider that no young person under the age of 16 years should be allowed to see an "A" film, and suggest that the condition should be amended as follows:—"That no film—other than photographs of current events—which has not been passed for 'universal' exhibition by the British Board of Film Censors shall be exhibited in the premises without the express consent of the Council during the time that any child under, or appearing to be under, the age of 16 years is therein."

INDIA'S WHEAT CROP.

BEST SINCE 1913.

Reuter's Correspondent at Delhi says:—The early winter rains have greatly improved crop prospects, and a bumper wheat crop is expected. The outlook, indeed, is the best since the record harvest in 1913.

Despite the export of wheat, prices are steadily falling.

L.C.C.'S 6,477 HOUSES.

TOTAL NOW COMPLETED UNDER STATE-AIDED SCHEME.

Under the State scheme of building, says a report by the London County Council Housing Committee, 6,477 houses have been completed up to date.

The Committee express the opinion that the provision of additional housing accommodation is desirable. They recommend that the Minister of Health should be asked to receive at an early date a deputation from the Council on the subject of the housing situation in London.

LONDON'S SHARE OUT CLUBS.

Thousands of pounds were carried through London streets on Saturday to the annual share-outs of slate clubs. Some of the largest distributions were:—North Southwark Loan and Investment Society, £26,156; New Tabernacle Provident Society, £20,000; West Green Slate Club, Tottenham, £9,000.

The cash for the share-out of the Southwark Society was drawn from a local bank in Treasury notes, silver, and copper, and conveyed through one of the most thickly-populated areas of South London without special protection.

Queues formed at the Leysian Mission in the City road for the distribution of the New Tabernacle Society.

HELP FOR LOYALISTS.

Since the formation of the Southern Irish Loyalists' Relief Association a very substantial sum has been given away in temporary relief to deserving cases.

Figures officially supplied show that 5,142 cases have been registered, accommodation has been provided for over 1,365 persons, and employment for 986; clothing has been given in 297 cases, 500 claims for compensation have been registered, and the proceeds of several church and cathedral collections have been handed to the Association in England.

Further funds, which are urgently needed, should be sent to the Secretary of the Association, 12 Palmer street, Westminster, S.W. 1.

AMERICAN DEAL IN AUSTRIA.

Messrs. J. P. Morgan and Company confirm the statement that they have purchased 220,000 shares in the Land Mortgage Bank of Vienna.

COAL-GETTING RECORD.

A British record for one day's coal-getting has been established at Bradsworth Main Colliery (Derby).

In 13 hours' actual working 5,550 tons 10 cwt. of coal were brought to the surface.

In 5½ days (74 hours' actual working) 27,529 tons of coal were brought up.

THE NEW IRELAND.

GREETINGS FROM IRISH IN SCOTLAND.

SUPPORT PROMISED.

Delegates from all parts of Scotland, representing Sinn Fein clubs supporting the Irish Government, at a conference at Coatbridge agreed that their organisation should now be called the Irish Exiles' League of Great Britain. The following letter was read from President Cosgrave:—

"On the final establishment of the Free State, when Ireland resumes her place amongst the nations of the world with equal *status* with the other members of the Commonwealth with which she is associated, Ireland through me sends greetings to her children in Scotland. Recognising the generosity with which they have always helped their motherland in the past, and mindful that they have taken no mean part in the struggle for national freedom, she feels that she can now count on their moral support in her present task of combating internal faction and restoring peace and order within her shores."

The following reply was sent:—

"We, the delegates of the Irish Exiles' League, in conference assembled in the name of the great majority of the Irish people in Scotland, send heartiest congratulations on Ireland's re-entry into the family of free nations, and offer you our loyal support in your endeavour to restore ordered Government in Ireland, based on the will of the Irish people."

At an Irish demonstration in Longriggent which followed, a resolution was carried with acclamation pledging confidence in the Irish Government.

Arrangements are being made for a campaign early in the New Year with a view to extending the organisation throughout Great Britain.

The following message was sent to the Governor-General at Dublin:—

"From the Irish in Scotland. Heartiest congratulations on appointment, and loyal support in your work for a prosperous and united Ireland."

BIG LINEN DEAL.

ULSTER-AMERICAN FIRM'S £100,000 OFFER.

An offer has been made for the stocks of several Belfast linen concerns which recently went into liquidation by one of the extensive importing firms in America, through their Belfast agents.

Most of the goods of these firms are held by the Ulster bleachers, and the offer, which is for £100,000, has been made to Mr. Norman M'Murray, of the Lambeg Bleaching Co., Ltd., who is representing the Ulster bleachers in the transaction.

It appears that Mr. J. F. Cousins, managing director of Messrs. Thomson Kelly and Co., Ltd., linen manufacturers, finishers, and merchants, Linenhall street, Belfast, received a cable from Mr. Herbert Young, of the firm of Messrs. Thomas Young (Incorporated), the most extensive linen importers in America, and for whom Messrs. Thomson Kelly and Co., Ltd., act as Belfast agents, authorising Mr. Cousins to tender for all the bleachers' stocks of sheer lawns and cambrics, formerly the property of firms now in liquidation, and at present held by the various bleachers in the North of Ireland.

Mr. Cousins immediately got into touch with Mr. Norman M'Murray, of the Lambeg Bleaching Company, Ltd., the largest stockholders of these goods, and representing the bleachers, and as a result of their negotiations Messrs. Kelly and Co. have secured the whole stock on behalf of Messrs. Thomas Young (Incorporated), New York.

Mr. Cousins yesterday received another communication from Mr. M'Murray finally confirming and completing the huge contract.

The sale will give much satisfaction to Belfast linen merchants, particularly as an assurance has been given that the stocks will be disposed of in the United States, and consequently, will occasion the minimum of disturbance to the North of Ireland normal trade, and not injuriously affect the local market values.

DISPUTED ELECTION.

LIBERAL CANDIDATE'S PETITION.

The disappearance of ballot papers is one of the grounds on which Mr. J. Stanley Holmes, the Liberal candidate for North-East Derbyshire election, seeks to upset the election, in which he was defeated by five votes by the Labour candidate, Mr. Frank Lee. Mr. Holmes, who was the previous member, has already filed his petition.

In it Mr. Holmes states that mistakes were made by the Returning Officer, his assistants, and clerks in the counting of the votes, and that, by reason of such mistakes, the result of the poll was not duly ascertained.

He also states that the majority of the votes declared by the Returning Officer in favour of Mr. Frank Lee was an apparent and colourable majority only, and that Mr. Holmes had a majority of valid and lawful votes at the election; that irregularities took place at the counting of the votes, and that unauthorised persons were allowed by the Returning Officer to be present at the counting, and that certain ballot papers marked by voters at the election were lost, taken away, mislaid, or destroyed at the count, and were not counted.

MARIE LLOYD'S RELICS.

HER PERSONAL TREASURES UNDER THE HAMMER.

The "Furniture and Effects of the late Miss Marie Lloyd" are to be sold at Powell's Auction Rooms, Oxford street, London, to-day.

Among the lots are such personal things as a presentation silver tea-tray, inscribed:—

To Marie,
From a Few Friends,
on her Birthday,
Feb. 12, 1902.

and a plain silver tankard, with the words—

"What You Like,"
to
Marie Lloyd
from
E. Malcolm Barker.

A billiard table, two pianos, several complete suites of furniture, a Japanese screen, with ivory and pearl flowers, are the big sale pieces, but the real interest lies in the smaller lots, many of them valueless, save for their associations with the famous star. These include a number of pictures of jockeys, signed by Danny Maher, Charlie Trigg, Fred. Archer, and other well-known riders.

LOST IN THE NORTH SEA.

TRAWLER FOUNDERS AFTER COLLISION.

The crew of the Hull trawler Crill, nine in number, were landed there last night, their vessel having been sunk in the North Sea in collision with the trawler Trumpeter.

Both vessels belonged to the Gamecock fleet, and the collision occurred during loading operations on Sunday. The Crill was considerably damaged, and sank in about twenty minutes after the accident.

The crew were picked up.

SNOW IN SCOTLAND.

After a month's extremely mild and open weather, East Scotland suddenly reverted to wintry conditions yesterday. Snow showers fell frequently in the afternoon and evening in the higher districts.

NATIONAL BANK CLERKSHIPS.
Next Exam. expected in March.
Last exam., November, 1922. Successful from SKERRY'S COLLEGE, 76 St. Stephen's Green, Dublin—Messrs. M. F. Chambers, W. Connell, P. Curtin, B. Flood, H. R. Floyd, H. J. Gill, J. McCormack, E. McCoy, P. D. Mullin, M. F. O'Connor, C. M. Ryan. 11 of the 13 students sent forward were successful.
BEST RESULTS. (Advt.)

DANGER OF HAVING ARMS.

MAN SHOT DEAD BY TROOPS.

A CONNEMARA SWEEP.

CAPTURE OF ARMOURED CAR.

Armed men on Sunday morning compelled the stationmaster at Durrow to deliver the station keys. They then set fire to the railway station, which was virtually gutted.

It is reported that national soldiers on Saturday in the Piltown district, near Carrick-on-Suir, killed with a machine-gun a man who was waving a revolver some distance ahead of them on the road. The victim is said to have taken the revolver from an opponent of the Free State, and to have been on his way to hand it over to the national Army when he was shot.

National troops have made a sweep of the Connemara mountains, capturing about thirty prisoners with arms, in addition to the armoured car which was used in the taking of Clifden from the national Army garrison.

COUNTY WATERFORD.

INCENDIARISM.

DURROW RAILWAY STATION BURNED.

Our Waterford Correspondent states that the Durrow Station of the Great Southern and Western Railway was set alight by armed men early yesterday morning, and virtually destroyed. The raiders knocked at the stationmaster's house, which is some distance from the station, between one and two o'clock, and demanded the keys of the premises. The stationmaster protested, but was compelled to hand over the keys. He was then commanded to go back to bed. On going to the station yesterday morning, he found the premises practically gutted.

On Saturday evening (writes our Carrick-on-Suir Correspondent) national troops in a Lancia car, from Carrick-on-Suir, met at Piltown, near the town, a man waving a revolver. The troops fired a machine gun, killed the man, and discovered that he was Patrick Martin, a native of the district, who, it is stated, took the revolver from an armed opponent of the Free State, and wanted to give it to the national troops. Further on the troops met two men in a car, who were wearing National Army uniforms. The men refused to halt, and were fired upon, one being seriously wounded by the machine gun. Both were captured. They were armed. They were identified as two men, named Kelly and Fitzpatrick, who deserted from the National Army in Kilkenny and joined the anti-Treaty party. Kelly is said to be in a dying condition.

Earlier the same day a motor van, the property of James Walsh, a local merchant, containing provisions, was captured by armed men returning from Waterford.

COUNTY MONAGHAN.

WRECKERS' VICTIM.

MAN SERIOUSLY WOUNDED.

James Ward, Feahoe, Carrickmacross, was discovered early yesterday morning lying in a field near his home. Portion of the calf of his leg was blown away, the result of a gunshot wound, which, he stated, was inflicted by armed raiders, who took him from his home to assist in blowing up the Ballyhoe bridge spanning the River Glyse, which divides the Counties Monaghan and Meath.

At two o'clock yesterday morning, he says, a motor car approached his house from the County Louth road. Four men demanded admission, representing themselves as Free Staters. Their request was refused, and they then asked for bread. After two hours' parley the door was opened and the men, strangers to the Ward family, entered and partook of tea prepared for them. They then demanded tools and the assistance of both brothers—James and Henry—stating that they were going to blow up the bridge.

Henry refused to go out, but the raiders compelled James to accompany them to the bridge, where he was directed to start digging a trench. It was quite dark at the time, and Ward, throwing his pick aside, made a dash from his captors and was crossing a fence when one of several gunshots caught him in the leg. He lay for some time and afterwards dragged himself several perches to a neighbour's hayrick, where his cries attracted attention and brought assistance.

Meantime the raiders had abandoned their attempt to blow up the bridge and had driven away into County Meath.

The injured man has been taken to Monaghan Infirmary. It is feared that his wounds will necessitate amputation of the leg.

COUNTY MAYO.

SHOOTING IN BALLINA.

Ballina, which for a long time has enjoyed quietude, was on Sunday night the scene of much shooting. A bomb was fired at the sentries outside the workhouse gate. It rooted up the road, and split some sandbags. Afterwards there was intense rifle firing.

The Dromore West mail car was "held up" on Saturday morning a few miles from Ballina, and all the letters were seized. Also on Saturday morning the Attymas postmaster was robbed of £40.

COUNTY LONGFORD.

ARMED RAIDERS AT WORK.

A motor driver returning to Longford after leaving a passenger near the town of Ballynacargy, Westmeath, states that he saw upwards of fourteen or seventeen men swoop down on the town at half-past four on the morning of Saturday and loot shops and steal motor cars. He made the return journey without entering the town, and thus escaped the raiders.

COUNTY MEATH.

POST OFFICE RAIDED.

Robinstown Sub-Post Office, midway between Trim and Navan, was entered at about 6 o'clock on Friday morning while the postmistress was on duty in connection with the Trim and Navan mail car delivery. The raiders, four in number, were unmasked, but armed. They told the postmistress—Miss Nelson—not to be afraid. They asked her for "the Government money." A sum of £18 was taken, also stamps.

COUNTY CAVAN.

CAPTURES BY NATIONAL TROOPS.

Converging at Clifden and Leenane, National forces, moving from Galway, have made a general sweep of the Connemara mountains and taken thirty prisoners, together with arms and an armoured car which was used in the recapture of Clifden. The town has now been reoccupied by National troops. Many men escaped the cordon, and a large party returned into the Mayo mountains. The operation, however, frees virtually all of County Galway, except the northern district, where the town of Tuam, although containing a National Army garrison, is still subject to raids.

COUNTY CORK.

RECENT YOUGHAL SHOOTING.

A military inquiry took place at Youghal Military Barracks on Friday in connection with the death of Private J. Travers, who was shot some time ago. Medical evidence was given to the effect that Travers died from shock and hemorrhage, the result of a bullet wound. The Court found a verdict of wilful murder against some person or persons unknown.

KING'S COUNTY.

ARRESTS AT BALLINAGAR.

While a collection in aid of the Republican Prisoners' Dependents' Fund was being made at the chapel gate, in Ballinagar, King's County, National troops, under Lieutenant J. Drum, Philipstown, arrived, and seized the collection and the documents in connection with it, including the list of subscribers, etc. Four men were arrested and taken to Tullamore:—Messrs. Thomas Dunne, M.C.C.; Tracey, McElduff, and Kelly.

COUNTY LOUTH.

TRAIN LOOTING.

The Derry to Dublin goods train was "held up" by armed men on Saturday night about four miles north of Dundalk.

The raiders helped themselves liberally to all classes of Northern merchandise, but grocery, spirits, and drapery were especially sought. One wagon, known as the Derry general goods, was practically cleared out, the booty including bacon hams, grocery, confectionery, and hosiery.

At this section of the line the train has to crawl up a stiff gradient and throughout the spring and early summer train robberies were of almost daily occurrence.

RAOUF BEY'S OUTBURST.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE REVILED.

IRISH TIMES FOREIGN SERVICE.
FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Monday.

In a fiery speech to the Grand National Assembly, Raouf Bey pointed out that the Lausanne Conference was still without result, and declared that the Powers would do well to realise that the Turkish force which entered Smyrna was now twice as big as it was at that time, and was impatiently awaiting the realisation of the national pact.

They should realise further how solid is the Turkish front, and how far Turke were willing to go to defend her national rights. "If peace is much longer delayed it will constitute a great danger."

The Press Association supplies the following report of the speech:—With reference to the Dardanelles, Reouf Bey said that the Government were prepared to accept the thesis of the Powers, providing the security of Constantinople and the Sea of Marmora were guaranteed.

Concerning capitulations, the Government opposed them in any shape or form. Indeed, anything in the least resembling or reminiscent of capitulations was unacceptable. The Government refused all liability for costs of occupation. The Powers by their action in occupying Constantinople and inciting the Greeks to land at Smyrna had themselves violated the Armistice of Mudros. The British were also guilty of violating by employing the labour of Armenians, who were protected by their British uniforms, but who, nevertheless, he alleged, were raping Turkish women in the Gallipoli area.

In the course of his remarks, Raouf Bey referred on several occasions to Mr. Lloyd George, and every time was interrupted by a chorus of "May he be cursed." The same sentiment was evoked by all allusions to M. Clemenceau.

Concluding his speech, Raouf Bey said that the Government desired peace, but they nevertheless possessed a fine army, second to none, which was prepared to carry on its duty.

BRITAIN'S WAR DEBT.

CHANCELLOR GOING TO AMERICA

Mr. Stanley Baldwin, Chancellor of the Exchequer, informed the Press Association yesterday evening that it has now been definitely arranged that the Governor of the Bank of England and he will sail by the Majestic for America on the 27th inst., in connection with the arrangements for funding the British war debt to America.

The Chancellor went to Buckingham Palace yesterday evening, and was received in audience by the King as a preliminary to his departure. He remained at the Palace for about three-quarters of an hour.

PRINCESS MARY.

CHRISTMAS IN LONDON.

It is stated that Princess Mary Viscountess Lascelles and Viscount Lascelles will not spend Christmas at Harewood House, in Yorkshire, as was at first anticipated, but will instead remain for the next few weeks at Chesterfield House, Mayfair, their town house.

As already announced, an interesting event is expected in the early days of the New Year.

Princess Mary's medical adviser is Dr. Simson, the husband of Miss Lena Ashwell, who has the reputation of being one of the most skilled accoucheurs in the Kingdom.

SURGICAL ERRORS.

EARLY ADVENTURES CONFESSED

The public is allowed to learn, through the current issue of the "British Medical Journal," the general trend of the discussion at the recent secret meeting of the surgical section of the Royal Society of Medicine, when surgeons revealed their mistakes for the benefit of their colleagues.

"Volunteers for the confessional," it is revealed, "sent in their names in surprising abundance, and in the presence of a large and sympathetic audience related their experiences.

"The rule of the evening was one surgeon, one mistake," and a chairman of conspicuous fairness and ability presided, and he had little difficulty in controlling those enthusiasts who attempted to unbosom themselves of all, or nearly all, their mistakes. To those who came expecting thrills the opening rounds must have seemed tame, indeed—mere venial errors of diagnosis, from which an elastic conscience might recover in a night.

"However, it proved that these earlier mistakes were mere affairs of outposts, for as the more ordinary misdeeds became exhausted and the spirit of emulation manifested itself, our flesh really did begin to creep as we listened to the real thing—surgical adventures worthy of Lewis Carroll or Heath Robinson.

"They all occurred some years ago, of course, and in several instances there were extenuating circumstances (or should we say co-defendants?) in the shape of physicians or radiographers upon the strength of whose diagnosis the operation in question had been carried out."

PEOPLE WHO ESCAPE.

AN INCOME TAX RETURN.

Mr. Baldwin (Chancellor of the Exchequer) states that the number of individuals in Great Britain and Ireland with incomes above the exemption limit for the year 1921-22 is provisionally estimated at five millions.

Of these, 2,400,000 are paying income tax. The remainder escape payment as a result of personal allowances and reliefs.

TELEPHONE WIRES CUT.

Telephone wires were cut along the Dodder bank, and at the rear of Lansdowne road football ground, Dublin, at 12.30 yesterday.

THE 500 MARK GERMAN NOTE.

Travellers by Transatlantic liners passing through Queenstown have been notified that the white printed German notes of 500 marks are to be withdrawn on April 1st, 1923, and that as a consequence foreign exchange houses are not accepting them at present.

CROWN PRINCE'S FIND.

The Swedish Crown Prince has returned to Stockholm after spending some months with a scientific expedition to Greece, which has had valuable archæological results. In the course of excavations at Aisma, the Crown Prince found some ancient gold objects and precious stones. Arrangements are being made to send another expedition to Greece in 1924.

MURDERED POLISH PRESIDENT.

ASSASSIN'S STATEMENT.

PROPOSED MARTIAL LAW IN WARSAW.

The Government's decision to introduce martial law within the boundaries of the City of Warsaw takes effect as from to-morrow, says a Reuter message, dated Monday.

In a proclamation announcing the formation of the new Ministry, General Sikorski says—"I am ready to defend order, no matter from what quarter it is threatened. The Government will carry out its duty. Those responsible for the dastardly assassination will suffer the penalty provided by the law, but any attempt at revenge will be sternly suppressed."

M. Rataj, Speaker of the Polish Diet and Acting President of the Republic, has convoked the National Assembly for Wednesday next to elect a new President.

General Sikorski, the new Premier, has dismissed a number of police officials, including the Director of Police.

The assassin denies that he had an accomplice, and says that his motive for the crime was dissatisfaction with the election of M. Narutowicz. He will be tried by courtmartial.

Messages of condolence are being received by M. Rataj from all over the Republic and abroad. The Bishops of Cracow and Vilna have ordered Requiem Masses for the late President in all the Catholic churches in their dioceses.

By command of the King, the Earl of Cromer, Lord Chamberlain, called at the Polish Legation, London, yesterday morning to express His Majesty's sympathy with the Government and people of the Polish Republic upon the assassination of the President.

A GREAT GOLD-FINDER.

DEATH OF DAVID LINDSAY THE EXPLORER.

The death has just taken place at Port Darwin of Mr. David Lindsay, the well-known Australian explorer, with whose name will ever be associated the discovery of the great goldfield of West Australia. The son of Scottish parents, he was born at Goolwa, South Australia, sixty-six years ago. Entering the Survey Department in 1872, he spent several years in exploring and Survey work.

In 1885 he explored the vast country from the Southern boundary to the Gulf of Carpentaria, and two years later gained notoriety by a daring ride across Australia from North to South with only a small black boy as his companion.

Several years afterwards he accomplished the feat of crossing the immense Victoria district, a distance of 550 miles, in 35 days. The 42 camels which marched the whole way with the party had only seven and a half gallons each of water for the entire journey. He made important discoveries on the way, and on his return reported the existence of a great auriferous area. The publication of his report led to a rush of prospectors, and so the rich goldfield of West Australia was found. Between 1891 and 1893 he led a mob of camels from Port Augusta to Coolgardie, the centre of the gold-bearing area, and he remained there for two years, assisting in the exploration and exploitation of that vast mineral belt.

After that he visited London in connection with mining, and since that time he has been intimately acquainted with the development of the industry in various States of Australia. In 1913 he was appointed a member of the Commonwealth Royal Commission to advise as to railways and new ports in the Northern territory.

ARMED THIEVES BUSY.

SEVERAL MEN ROBBED.

Two armed men on Saturday evening last stopped a breadvan driver named John Keogh, in the employment of Messrs. Halligan, bakers, Usher's Island Dublin, at Crumlin, and took about £6 from his bag.

At about 6 o'clock on Saturday evening, William Brereton, a driver, employed by Messrs. Kennedy and Son, bakers, Parnell street, was called upon to halt by two young men in Dolphin's Barn street. He disregarded the command, and drove off as quickly as he could. One of the men fired a shot, which, however, did not take effect.

Mr. Montgomery, Shrewsbury road, Ballsbridge, was stopped by two armed men at 9.30 o'clock on Saturday last, and about £5 was taken from him.

Mr. O'Farrell, relieving officer, Dispensary, Stillorgan, was met yesterday at Kill o' Grange road by four armed men, who robbed him of his watch and chain and £2 10s.

Inspector Lepper, Land Commission, 92 Pembroke road, Dublin, was stopped on Saturday by armed men, who robbed him of £3 and a pocket book containing a motor licence.

DUBLIN CINEMA ROBBED.

ABOUT £70 MISSING.

About £70 is stated to have been stolen from the Carlton Cinema, Sackville street, on Sunday night.

It would appear that the thief or thieves knew the place intimately and possessed a master key.

The money was taken from an attaché case in the safe in the manager's office. The safe appears to have been opened with a key. It bears no signs of violent treatment. The doors also appear to have been opened with keys. No damage of any description was done.

The emergency-exit doors of the building are secured by bolts, and could have been opened only by force. Entrance might, however, have been made from the front, but only with the aid of a key, or by forcing the door. The door, however, has not been damaged.

The money stolen includes a sum collected for a charitable object.

The affair is being investigated by the Criminal Investigation Department, Oriel House.

LUNATICS "ILLEGALLY DETAINED."

ASYLUM AUTHORITIES' AWKWARD POSITION.

Arising out of the reading of a letter from the Inspector of Lunatics re a return of patients, Dr. F. C. Ellison, at the monthly meeting of the Committee of Management of the Mayo Mental Hospital, said that for a considerable time there had been no legal committals, strictly speaking. Recently all he had been getting was a slip of paper signed by a doctor that, in his (the doctor's) opinion, the person referred to in the slip was a suitable case for treatment in the mental hospital.

Mr. Sean O'Kelly said that the new rules provided that two members of the Committee must sign the warrant, which was to be accompanied by a doctor's certificate.

Dr. Ellison—There are no two members of the Committee living in any one town.

Dr. Sheridan—And I have to do the work that was done heretofore by the Clerk of Petty Sessions.

Dr. Ellison—The patients I refer to are not under legal detention if any person raised the point.

It was decided to consider the whole question of admission at next meeting; meanwhile, Dr. Ellison to communicate with the authorities.

POST OFFICES RAIDED.

At about 2.45 p.m. yesterday two armed men raided the post office in James's street, Dublin, and took away 8s. in stamps.

An attempt was made simultaneously to raid the post office in Capel street. The postmistress, however, raised the alarm, and the robbers fled.

The post office in Great Denmark street, Dublin, was also raided. Money was taken, but the exact amount is not known.

The men's wage on the Victorian railways has been reduced by 6d. per day, says Reuter from Melbourne.

U.S. MARKETS.

STOCKS CLOSED WEAK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

NEW YORK, Monday.

Stocks opened firm, and advanced on the Washington projects for foreign relief, and the confident absorption of Industrials, Coppers, Steels, Chemicals, and Equipments make advances of 1 to 12, and some Railroads 1 to 2 points. Then the market reacted under the cut in the half-yearly dividend of the Great Northern Railroad from 3½ to 2½ p.c., and the announcement of a stock failure, causing liquidation in large amounts of low-priced Oils. The closing was weak.

CLOSING PRICES.

Par.	Stocks.	Closing Bid Prices. Sat.	Mon	Business Done. H.	L.
Parity	Funded	102¾	102¾	—	—
111¼	U.S New 4½ Loan	103⅞	103⅝	—	—
108⅝	Atch. Top., Santa Fe	101	101	—	—
98⅛	Do. Preference	91	91¼	—	—
108⅜	Do. 4% Con. Bonds	100⅝	101	—	—
44½	Baltimore and Ohio	41¾	41	—	—
132⅜	Canadian Pacific	143	147½	—	—
74⅜	Chesapeake Ohio Com.	71	69¼	—	—
27½	Chic. Mil. & St. Paul	22	21	—	—
82⅛	Chicago and N.-West.	78	76½	—	—
121	Do. Pref.	117	112½	—	—
15½	Erie 1st Preferred	14¾	14	—	—
46½	Do. 4% Gen. Lien Bds	43¾	43½	—	—
82⅛	Great Northern Pref.	80	77	—	—
114⅝	Illinois Central	107	106½	—	—
67⅛	Lehigh Valley	63⅛	63	—	—
139⅛	Louisville & Nashville	132½	130	—	—
9¾	Mis'ri, Kan. & Texas	9	9	—	—
—	Do. 2nd Mt. 4% Gd. B	Nom.	Nom.	—	—
17½	Missouri Pacific New	16⅝	16	—	—
6⅜	Nat. of Mexico 1st Pf.	6*	6⅝*	—	—
3⅛	Do. 2nd Pref.	3*	2⅞*	—	—
99⅛	N.Y., Chi. & Hudson R.	92¾	92⅝	—	—
117⅛	Norfolk & West. Com.	111¾	109⅞	—	—
80⅝	Northern Pacific Com.	74⅜	74⅛	—	—
21⅜	Ontario and Western	20¼	20⅛	—	—
49⅝	Pennsylvania Shares	48¼	46⅝	—	—
84⅛	Reading Shares	79	78⅛	—	—
88⅜	Do. 1st Preferred	49¼	41⅛	—	—
9⅜	Do. 4% Mort. Bonds	8¼	8¼	—	—
25¾	Southern Railway	23⅜	23⅛	—	—
93⅛	Southern Pacific	87⅜	86⅛	—	—
21¼	Texas and Pacific	19⅝	19⅜	—	—
145⅛	Union Pacific	136⅝	135¾	—	—
80½	Do. Pref.	74⅜	75	—	—
98⅛	Do. 4% Bonds	91⅜	91½	—	—
9⅛	Wabash Common	8⅞	8¾	—	—
24⅜	Do. Preferred A	23½	23	—	—
91⅞	Amr. Smelt. Refin. Com.	87¼	87	—	—
84⅛	Anaconda Copper	80⅜	80⅝	—	—
21⅜	Brit. Amer. Tobacco	20⅜	20¼	—	—
127½	N.Y. Cons. Gas	121	118⅜	—	—
197½

HISTORIC DAY IN THE SENATE.

FIRST ACT PASSED BY FREE STATE PARLIAMENT.

THREE BILLS IN THE DAIL.

MEASURE TO POSTPONE JANUARY ELECTIONS.

THE SENATE.

STANDING ORDERS NOT READY.

The Chairman of the Senate took the chair at 2.40 p.m.

Mr. George Nesbitt (Dublin) and Sir Horace Plunkett, who had not been previously sworn in, took the oath and signed the roll.

The first matter to be dealt with was the report of the Committee on Standing Orders.

The Chairman pointed out that the report, which the House had received at short notice, was not yet complete, as it would be necessary to make certain orders and arrangements, so far as was practicable, in regard to the attendance of Ministers and matters of that sort.

He suggested that these Standing Orders might be held over until after the Christmas recess, and that the Committee should remain in office in the meanwhile for the purpose of bringing forward any additional orders that might seem to be necessary.

Sir Thomas Esmonde moved that the consideration of the report be deferred until the first meeting of the Senate after the Christmas recess.

Dr. Sigerson seconded the motion, and it was passed.

APPOINTMENTS.

TERMS OF REFERENCE EXCEEDED.

The report of the Committee on Articles 21 and 23 of the Constitution, and on suggested appointments and remuneration of officers of the Senate, stood next on the agenda.

The Chairman said that he could not possibly allow this report to come up for discussion in its present form, because the Committee had completely misconceived the terms of reference.

The reference was not to appoint officers at all. The Committee themselves stated: "The Appointments Committee selected by the Senate to consider the scale of remunerations of officers and members of the Senate and to appoint a clerk and deputy clerk to the Senate."

There was no such reference to the Committee. The Committee were asked to make a report as to the number of officials that would be required, and what their duties would be, but the Senate never delegated to them the appointments of named officials, and, therefore, to that extent they had gone entirely beyond the terms of reference.

It was quite obvious that they had omitted to consider a great number of matters that were essential. It would be absolutely essential to have an experienced official who would be able to draft amendments to bills and such matters, and, therefore, he thought it would be wise for the Senate to refer this report back to the Committee with a defined reference specifying the subject matters upon which they were expected to report to that House. He appreciated the fact that the report had to be rushed.

SENT BACK.

Sir Thomas Esmonde moved that the report be sent back to the Committee to report upon the number, qualifications, duties, and remuneration of the official staff of the Senate, and the accommodation required, and that Lord Glenavy and the Deputy Chairman be added to the Committee.

Sir John P. Griffith seconded the motion, which was passed.

The Chairman urged members of the Committee to attend its meetings, because on the selection of the staff would largely depend the success of the Senate's deliberations. The Committee, he said, would meet three or four times during the recess.

Mr. O'Dea asked would it not be possible to get the Government to draft the bills.

The Chairman said that the Senate had nothing to do with the Government. The Senate could not call upon the services of the Government. It was outside and independent of the Government. Under the Constitution the House had to provide its own staff.

The Government had expert officials at their elbow, but the Senate had no right to call upon them to advise their House.

Mr. O'Dea said that he thought it would be difficult to get a staff competent to draft bills.

The Chairman said that he thought they would find there were gentlemen available. They should have the same opportunity of securing the services of gentlemen of that sort as the other House. It was no disrespect to the Senators to say that the majority of them had not the necessary technical experience, and that they would find it essential to have someone at their command and guide them in these matters.

The resolution referring back the report was adopted, with the addition of the Chairman's and Vice-Chairman's names as members of the Committee.

FIRST ACT

PASSED WITHOUT DEBATE.

The House next considered the Adaptation of Enactments Bill from the Dail.

The Chairman said that he had intended to suggest to the Senate that, in view of the technical nature of this bill, and the Appropriation Bill—both of which were urgent—it would be a proper and graceful act of the Senate to allow both bills to go through without discussion.

The bills dealt with technical matters which did not directly concern the Senate, but were matters of legislation required in order to allow the machinery of government to be carried on. It would have been a gracious act on their part if they suspended the Standing Orders and let the bills go through without delay, but he found that it was impossible with respect to the Enactments Bill, because he had received an intimation that the Government wished to make an amendment. The wisest course would be to adjourn until Wednesday, when a Minister would be present to move this amendment.

Sir Thomas Esmonde suggested that if the Government would send through their amendment, somebody else might move it. He moved the adjournment.

Mr. James Douglas suggested they might pass the first two stages and deal with the other matter in Committee.

The Chairman said that he imagined it would be a purely formal matter. He advised them to pass over the matter for the moment, because the Government might be able to deal with the matter that day. This course was agreed upon.

SUGGESTED COMMITTEE.

Colonel Maurice Moore moved:—"That, as Seanad Eireann is in the peculiar position of having no Ministers, it will be in the interest of business for Committees to be appointed to study and report to the Seanad on the following subjects:—Industry and Commerce, Finance, Home Affairs, Foreign Affairs, Fisheries and Agriculture, Education and Local Government."

Proceeding, Colonel Moore said that he found he had omitted Labour, which was a very important matter. Another important subject which he had omitted was Fine Arts. (Cries of "Yes, yes.") An immense mass of legislative work was before the Oireachtas, and it would be their duty, in consultation with the Government, to lay the foundation of a number of bills, small or large, which would come before the Oireachtas. He suggested that an organising committee be now appointed for the purpose.

It should be composed of one Senator for each of the Committees named. He put the following list of names forward:—

Senator A. Jameson, Finance.
Sir John Griffith.
Sir John Keane, Foreign Affairs.
Senator Yeats, Fine Arts.
Senator Mrs. Costello, Education.
Senator Butler, Agriculture.

Mr James Parkinson seconded the motion.

Mr. Martin Fitzgerald said that it was very imprudent at the present moment to pass such a wide and sweeping resolution. It was entirely unfair to spring it on that meeting.

He did not think it was fair or reasonable that a number of names should be flung at a meeting of that sort. He thought it would be entirely against the interests of that House to pass such a resolution.

Mr. James Douglas suggested that Colonel Moore should withdraw the resolution.

Mr. McLysaght agreed with Mr. Douglas's suggestion, and said that it would be far better if, later on, they could have joint committees of the two Houses.

Colonel Moore said that he was quite willing to accept the suggestion. It would be a good thing to get joint committees of the two Houses, and they might get outside help to advise them.

The Chairman said that he was sure the Senate was very grateful to Colonel Moore for postponing his motion.

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

Acting upon a suggestion of the Chairman, Sir Thomas Grattan Esmonde moved that the Standing Orders be suspended for the purpose of considering the Appropriation Bill, 1922 (No. 3 of 1922), and the Adaptation of Enactments Bill.

The motion was carried.

The Chairman explained that the steps they were taking was an unusual one, but was rendered necessary by the fact that the House had no staff. It must be for them to discuss those bills if they were bills that could afford to wait, but as they were urgent measures, he had to ask the Senate to rush them through in that peculiar way. He did not, however, suggest that their action in the case of these pressing measures should be regarded as a precedent. There was a Government amendment to the Adaptation of Enactments Bill, which had been sent over from the other House for their adoption.

Sir Thomas Esmonde formally moved the adoption of the Government amendment, which read as follows:—

"To insert immediately after Section 9, and before Section 10, of the Adaptation of Enactments Bill, the following new section:—

"'Wherever it is provided in any British Statute that any act or thing shall or may be made or done by Order-in-Council, or by the King (or Queen) in Council, or by Proclamation of the King (or Queen), or of the King (or Queen) in Council, then every such act or thing may be made or done in Saorstát Eireann by an Order of the Governor-General of the Irish Free State, upon the advice of the Executive Council of the Irish Free State.'"

AFTER 123 YEARS.

The motion: "That this bill, as amended, do pass this House," was put and carried.

It was an unexciting business, and but for the action of Sir Thomas Esmonde it is possible that many of the Senators would not have fully realised the significance of their murmured "Ayes."

Sir Thomas rose to his feet immediately afterwards, and said:—

"We have passed the first Act of an Irish Parliament for 123 years. I think we may all thank Providence that we have been allowed to take part in this. We have set a milestone to-day of our nation's progress, and we have done what generations after generations of Irishmen have lived and died to do, and can thank God that we have lived to see this day."

There was a murmur of "Hear, hear," from some of the Senators.

Dr. Sigerson rose immediately afterwards to formally move the adoption of the Appropriation Bill.

This was carried without discussion—the second bill of the Irish Parliament.

The Chairman said that he was afraid that he would be compelled to move Colonel Moore's resolution, which was next on the agenda, out of order. He explained that under the Standing Orders with which they were at present working it could not be accepted.

Colonel Moore accepted the ruling of the Chairman, and said that he would draw up a new resolution.

The resolution in Colonel Moore's name which had been ruled out of order was:—"To call attention to the wording of the Governor-General's telegram to the King."

Subsequently the Senate adjourned until 4 p.m. on Wednesday.

THE DAIL.

MORE NEW MEASURES INTRODUCED.

The members of the Dail assembled at three o'clock yesterday.

The Minister for Local Government asked for leave to introduce a bill for legalising the postponement of local elections.

He said that it simply proposed to postpone the date of elections of members of Borough Councils, and Urban Councils, and Rural and County Councils, which would in the ordinary way take place in January next.

One of the reasons for the postponement was the state of the register. He had every hope that the register all over the country would be ready in June next. In some parts of the country it would be ready in April, but in counties like Kerry, owing to the state of that county, little progress could be made.

It might not be possible, in some parts of the country to have an election in June for County and Rural Councils, and consequently power was being taken in this bill to postpone these also, the idea being that it should not be necessary to come to the Dail for an Act giving that power.

The bill would not interfere with the elections of Lord Mayor, Mayors or Chairmen of Urban Councils in January next, but the Urban Councils in January next, but the Chairman who may be elected would sit only until the first meeting of the council after the prescribed date for the holding of the election, after the 15th of June.

Mr. O'Higgins, Minister for Home Affairs, seconded the motion, and leave was given to introduce the bill.

ELECTORAL BILL.

MEASURE WHICH PROVIDES REFERENDUM.

The Standing Orders were suspended in order that leave might be given for the introduction of the Electoral Bill.

Mr. Blythe said that this was a fairly bulky measure, which with schedules ran to 60 or 62 pages. It dealt with the franchise, the registration of electors, and the conduct of elections. Matters such as personation, corrupt practices, and bribery at elections were not dealt with in this bill. These would be the subject of a second bill.

The bill states what the franchise is, and how elections are to be conducted. It did not make any change in Local Government franchise, but such changes as were rendered necessary by the adoption of the Constitution. The bill also provided for elections to the Senate, although none of these were likely to happen for some time.

It provided for Referendum and writs for elections. It also embodied points as to disqualification of persons from being members of the Senate or the Dail. A sufficient number of copies of the bill, which though not complete, would be circulated amongst the members of the House to enable them to study it during the Christmas recess.

One schedule had been brought in that day relating to the registration of University electors. He did not propose to move for the second reading of this bill that day.

Mr. Duggan seconded, and the House agreed to the introduction of the bill.

EXPIRING LAWS.

OPEN DOOR FOR ALIENS.

Mr. O'Higgins moved for leave to introduce the Expiring Laws Continuance Bill. There was nothing controversial in it; it simply provided for the renewal of Acts that would have expired at the end of the year—the Motor Act, the Licensing Act, the Labourers Act, and some others, including the Aliens Restriction Act. The vindictive restriction in the latter Act, as passed by the British Parliament at the outbreak of the late war, was not being continued.

Leave was given to introduce the bill.

Mr. Blythe then moved the second reading of the Local Elections Postponement Bill, and said that he had already stated its purport. In the past under the Representation of the People Act, the law was that the register should be compiled in three months, but it was seldom if ever done within that time.

In present circumstances the delay was likely to be greater.

The Mayor of a borough, or the Chairman of a County Council who would be elected in June would hold office until the following January.

Professor McNeill seconded the motion.

Mr. Thomas Johnson suggested to the Minister that the completion of the Register should be conducted on some uniform system throughout the country. Hitherto it had been done in a very irregular fashion.

Mr. Blythe said that he would see to that. Hitherto the work had been done by rate collectors, and he thought that in future it might be done by postmen, and done more satisfactorily than at present.

COMMITTEE STAGE.

The second reading of the bill was agreed to, and it then entered on the Committee stage.

Alderman O'Brien said that if this bill passed through all its stages before Christmas the local bodies should be told that they were entitled to go ahead with their work until the June elections.

Mr. Blythe said that such a communication would be made.

Mr. FitzGibbon (Dublin University) asked if this was not substantially the same as the series of bills by which elections were postponed during the war.

Mr. Blythe said that he thought it did not differ much from them.

He moved Clause 1, which provides that every statutory election of councillors of boroughs, councillors of urban districts, and commissioners of towns, which but for this Act would be held within twelve months after the passing of the Act, shall be postponed until such date, not being later than the 1st of January, 1924, as the Minister shall by order prescribe.

Mr. Figgis suggested that the postponement of any election should be communicated to the House a fortnight before the postponement.

The clause was passed.

Clause 2, which Mr. Blythe said simply provided that in case any delay in the election is brought about by the first, and that delay proves to be too short, a new date may be fixed, or a subsequent order may be issued further postponing the election.

His idea was to fix the election for the 15th of June, but it might not be possible to hold the election on that date.

The clause was passed.

Clause 3, which extends the term of office of all existing Councillors, bodies of Commissioners, and members of any council, commissioners, or other local body, the statutory elections to which are postponed by or under this Act, shall be extended to the day after the prescribed date, was passed.

Clause 4, which prescribes the date on which the first meeting of councils and other local bodies is to be held after election, was also passed.

The bill passed through the Committee stage, and it was decided to take up the report stage to-day.

RESIGNATION.

The Chairman announced the resignation of Mr. J. Liddy (Clare).

The Minister for Home Affairs moved the second stage of the Expiring Laws Continuance Bill. He said that there was nothing in the bill which would be of a controversial nature, but if members were particularly interested in any special Acts named in the schedule he would arrange with the law department to have brought for examination the Statutes referred to.

Mr. FitzGibbon, K.C. (Dublin University), suggested that the Acts which had already expired should be available.

The second stage was passed.

The Minister for Home Affairs inquired was there any feeling against taking the third stage of the bill that evening. It was very necessary to provide for the renewal of many of these Acts, and there would be very little to be gained, he thought, in postponing the Committee stage until the following day.

Mr. Johnson (Dublin County) said that he was willing to facilitate the passing of the bill in the next stage.

The Committee stage of the bill (Expiring Laws Continuance Bill) was then taken by consent.

The bill having passed through the Committee stage, the House adjourned until 3 o'clock to-day.

Mr. Kevin O'Higgins (Minister of Home Affairs) announced that the adjournment over Christmas would take place on Wednesday.

Mr. Gorey—Hear, hear.

NAVAN AND PEACE.

OPINION ON NEW ROSS RESOLUTION.

At the monthly meeting of the Navan Rural District Council on Saturday, Mr. Lynch proposed the adoption of the New Ross resolution calling for peace.

Mr. Talbon seconded.

Mr. Bowers, who presided, said that he was in favour of peace, but that to adopt the resolution would be to embarrass the Government. As an amendment he proposed:—

"That we endorse the action of the Seanad na Eireann in its efforts to find a means to end the present disastrous reign of the gun in this country."

By adopting the New Ross resolution, he said, they would not be placing confidence in the men whom the majority of the people elected, and they would be going to ask the minority for peace. To whom were they to apply?

Mr. Lynch—The leaders.

The Chairman—Is it the men who are going around burning and raiding houses, burning children, setting fire to trains?

Mr. Lynch said that there were cruel things on both sides.

Mr. Owens seconded the amendment. He said that the heads of the Government had given a most generous offer to their opponents to join in and work the Free State for the benefit of the country. These men, if they had certain ideals, could carry out their ideals on constitutional lines when the time was propitious. The New Ross resolution implied that they were right in their action. He would suggest that both sides should "stack arms."

Mr. Lynch said that the Government proclamation was a little too severe.

The Chairman—Both parties are to blame. I would not embarrass the Government.

Three members voted for the New Ross and three for the Chairman's resolution.

Mr. Owens—We are all for peace.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN HARVEST.

Reuter's Correspondent, telegraphing from Adelaide on Monday, says:—The Government estimate for the wheat harvest this year is 28,775,200 bushels, being an average yield of 11.62 bushels per acre, against 24,946,526 bushels, with an average yield of 10.46 bushels per acre last year. There was also bigger yields of hay, oats and barley, and an increased area under cultivation of 214,500 acres.

DUBLIN AND THE PROVINCES.

Christmas Postal Arrangements: Fatal Street Accidents in Belfast.
Dublin's Help to Ulster Players: Railwaymen's Wages.
Big Tank Steamer at Dublin: More Poteen Captures.
Orange Strength in Portadown: Licensing Reform Movement.
Photographic Society's New President.

To secure delivery by Christmas Day, the Post Office announces, parcels must be posted not later than 2 p.m. on Friday and letters not later than 2 p.m. on Saturday. An appeal is made by the Postmaster-General that the public will not leave posting till those days, but will post their Christmas mail earlier in the week. There will be one delivery on Sunday and on Christmas Day, and no delivery on St. Stephen's Day.

DUBLIN.

BIG TANK STEAMER IN PORT.—At the north side of the Alexandra Basin, where extensive new premises have been erected for the British Petroleum Company, the tank steamer British Enterprise had yesterday arrived with a bulk cargo of kerosine which she had loaded at Swansea. The British Enterprise is owned by the British Tanker Company, Ltd., of London, and is 4,204 tons register.

JOB FINISHED.—The last British military officers to leave Dublin—they embarked on the last-sailing transport steamer Arvonia from the Alexandra Basin on Sunday evening—were Acting Captain Harry Robinson, chief embarkation officer at Dublin Port, and Captain Shepheard, assistant embarkation officer. These officers have had a heavy responsibility in the last few weeks in connection with the evacuation arrangements.

AUTHOR OF "THE DRONE."—Mr. Rutherford Mayne, author of "The Drone," addressing the Dublin Rotary Club yesterday on the Ulster Players, said that when the company first came to Dublin in 1907 they were very small fry in Ulster. It was to the Dublin Press that they owed their position, for they went back to Ulster with a high reputation. In Ulster, he said, they had no "highbrows," except at Queen's University, and, so far as the University was concerned, the Ulster Players were not recognised. Mr. Mayne told the company that he personally left Ulster about twelve years ago, and had been in the West of Ireland nearly all the time since. It was announced that two members of the Club—Mr. Charles McGloughlin and Mr. William Watson—would stand for election to the Port and Docks Board next month.

SHANGANAGH MAN FOUND DEAD.—The dead body of a young man was found yesterday morning beneath a bridge over the disused rail track near Shanganagh junction. It is supposed that the man was using the track as a "short cut" home after dark, and that in crossing the bridge he missed his footing and fell through the bridge. The body has been identified as that of Thomas Doyle, Shanganagh cottages, near Killiney.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY.—Professor J. Alfred Scott, F.R.C.S.I., has been elected President of the Photographic Society of Ireland for the next three years. The election was made at the annual meeting of the Society, at which Mr. John Rowland, the outgoing President—who was thanked for his conduct in that office during the past three years—was in the chair. Other honorary officers were elected as follows:—Messrs. Hugh Pollock and Thomas Mason, vice-presidents; J. Rowland, treasurer, and H. G. Webster, secretary. The following were elected to the Council:—Mrs. Baker, Miss Hogan, Major Plews, Messrs. T. J. Clery, W. Harding, J. H. Montgomery, G. Lewis, G. J. Singleton, A. Werner, F.R.P.S., and V. J. Whelan.

On a charge of stealing £6 10s. from an American sailor whose ship is at the North Wall, Lizzie Greeks, 3 Lower Gloucester street, Dublin, was committed yesterday for trial to the City Sessions.

"The Messiah" will be sung to-night in the Magdalen Church, Lower Leeson street, by an augmented choir and well-known soloists. A silver collection will be taken up for the Magdalen Asylum.

At the Aonach (Irish Christmas Fair), in the Mansion House, Dublin, Urney Chocolates, Limited, won second prize in the "best dressed stall" competition.

LEINSTER.

ROAD WORKERS ON A COUNCIL.—Navan Rural District Council has declined to accept the resignation of two members, who stated that the Local Government Department would not allow them to sit, as they were road workers. It was decided to ask the Department under what authority road workers were disqualified from acting as Rural District Councillors.

ACCIDENT WITH A RIFLE.—An inquest was held at Celbridge concerning the death of Annie Cardwell, the girl who was shot in a cottage at Beatty Park, Celbridge. Leonard Cardwell, the girl's brother, stated that one evening last week a man, whom he did not know, called and left a rifle in the house. As the rifle was being handled it went off, and the girl was fatally wounded. Another witness stated that he knew the man who left the rifle, but refused to give his name.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT NEWBRIDGE.—Caught between a miltary motor and another car, in Edward street, Newbridge, Thomas Fitzpatrick, aged 50, received terrible injuries, and died shortly after admission to hospital. The Coroner's jury recommended the relatives to the consideration of the military authorities.

MUNSTER.

EVICTIONS AT LIMERICK.—Persons who had taken up residence in houses at Garryowen, Limerick, after they were vacated by the British troops have been evicted, no satisfactory arrangement having been made about rent or purchase. Mr. W. J. Larkin, Dublin, was arrested, with others, who opposed the eviction proceedings.

A PRESENT OF POTHEEN.—John Lee, publican, of Wood quay, Galway, was fined £100, reduced to £12, for having on his premises a quart bottle containing potheen. He told the Civic Guards that he got the spirit as a Christmas present. He pleaded guilty to the offence before the District Court Justices. The Chairman said that whatever excuse there was for poverty-stricken peasants who made the stuff, there was none for publicans who sold it.

Edmund Reilly, aged 60, a native of Kilmacthomas, who had over 30 years service as a constable in the Royal Irish Constabulary, retiring last year, was found dead in his bed at his lodgings, in Brookeborough, yesterday. Reilly, who was unmarried, had been about in his usual good health on Sunday.

A poteen-making still was captured at Toomevara by National troops, and two men, alleged to be involved in the manufacture of illicit spirits, arrested.

Miss E. Hackett, Borrisokane, has been appointed instructress in poultry-keeping and butter-making by the Co. Kilkenny Agricultural Committee.

Tuam branch of the Unpurchased Tenants' League, addressed by Mr. O. B. Hession, Secretary, adopted the principle of paying no rent until their claims are settled.

Mr. West, for several years senior overseer at Sligo Post Office, has been promoted postmaster at Ballinasloe.

Among the claims lodged with Sligo Rural District Council is one for £5,000 by Mr. Thomas MacDonagh, for the murder of his wife.

NORTHERN IRELAND.

RAIL WAGES NEGOTIATIONS. — In addition to the Dublin negotiations as regards railway wages and conditions of service, similar discussions are proceeding in Belfast between the representatives of the Northern railways, the unions, and the Ministry of Labour in Northern Ireland. The position is difficult and involved, and gives cause for much anxiety, but there is reason for hoping that a peaceful solution will be found.

WIDOW'S ORDEAL.—When Mrs. Sarah Hobbs, Kilmood street, was giving evidence in support of her claim for £5,000, in the Belfast Claims Court yesterday, in respect of the murder of her husband, Francis Hobbs, aged 30, she collapsed in the box, and had to be assisted out of Court. Mrs. Hobbs recovered in about ten minutes, but was not called to give further evidence, and the case was adjourned for the attendance of another witness.

FATAL MOTOR ACCIDENTS.—Mrs. Purdon, widow of Dr. Henry S. Purdon, was killed in Belfast yesterday, being run over by a military motor car as she stepped off the footpath to board a tramcar. Felix Quinn, an eight-year-old Belfast lad, who was knocked down by a motor car a week ago, died in the Royal Victoria Hospital on Sunday.

ATTACK ON A BREAD VAN.—A Belfast bread-server and a companion had an exciting encounter with blackguards of the highway type on Saturday night last about a mile beyond Hannahstown. They were on a motor van, and proceeding towards the city, when they suddenly received the order to halt. Three men were observed from the spot from whence the order came, and one jumped on the footboard. With great presence of mind, the bread-server tackled the man, and succeeded in throwing him off the footboard on to the road. Speed was then put on, but fire was opened on the van, several shots being fired at it, one passing clean through the van, and the other boring a hole in the windscreen. Fortunately no person was injured.

DRUNKENNESS IN BELFAST.—Remarking on the large number of drunkenness cases on the books in the Belfast Custody Court yesterday, Mr. John Gray, R.M., said drunkenness was greatly on the increase. In the majority of cases dealt with a fine of 5s. and costs was imposed, while a few men were fined 10s. and costs.

OMAGH DOCTOR REFUSED PERMIT.—At Omagh Board of Guardians the clerk reported that three months ago he had appointed Dr. Cunningham to discharge night duty for Dr. Lagan, medical officer of Omagh, who had been refused a curfew permit. When the Northern Ministry sanctioned the appointment they stipulated that it was subject to revision after a period of three months. It was decided to inform the Ministry that there was no change in the circumstances.

LISBURN WAR MEMORIAL.—Special Services were held on Sunday in First Lisburn Presbyterian Church in connection with the unveiling of the war memorial, a very handsome marble tablet, erected in a conspicuous place on the north wall of the vestibule, and containing the names of 21 members of the congregation who fell in the Great War, and 99 who served. There was a large attendance in the forenoon when the impressive ceremony took place.

ORANGE LODGES IN PORTADOWN.—Speaking at the opening of a sale of work Br. W. H. Wright, Portadown, District Master, who presided, said that in the district there were 28 working lodges, every one of which had a hall in which to meet. The town lodges had a central hall; but every country lodge had a comfortable and suitable building of its own.

LICENSING REFORM.—At several meetings of the Good Templar lodges in Northern Ireland recently resolutions have been passed in favour of licensing reform, particularly Sunday closing, the abolition of spirit grocers' licences, and of the bona-fide traveller.

To relieve severe unemployment in the town, Ballymena Chamber of Commerce considers that the Urban Council should proceed at once with all possible work of public utility. The widening of Harryville Bridge and the railway bridge at the station are suggested as tasks that could be put in hand.

The Belfast Labour Party have decided not to put forward any candidates in the forthcoming Belfast municipal elections. The decision was arrived at after discussion with the various affiliated societies comprising the party.

The Belfast postal authorities decline to reconsider their decision not to have a delivery on Sunday next, notwithstanding the public inconvenience thus caused.

Two Belfast men who went to Carrickfergus on Saturday with a pony and van and a load of fish and fruit have reported that on their return journey they were "held up" and robbed of the day's takings, which amounted to £47, their assailants then driving off in the van, leaving the men stranded miles from the city.

WATERFORD MAN SHOT.

THE JURY'S OPINION.

John O'Shea (38), a labourer, of Yellow road, Waterford, who was shot by a sentry at Ballybricken Prison, Waterford City, on Saturday night, died in the City Infirmary there yesterday morning.

At the inquest, James Barnes deposed that when going home from the pictures on Saturday night, he heard an argument at Yellow road, where there was a crowd of about thirty people. After some time he heard shots, and the crowd cleared off. He subsequently heard moans, and saw O'Shea lying on the footpath.

The sergeant of the guard swore that he had changed sentries at 11 p.m., and had been in the guardroom about five minutes when he heard five distinct challenges, followed by two shots at intervals of two or three seconds. A third shot followed after twenty seconds. He rushed to the sentry's post, and the sentry informed him that there was a crowd at the far end of Ballybricken square, who would not disperse for him, and had been using provocative language towards him. He said that he fired twice over their heads without any effect, before he fired on them. Seven challenges in all were given before the fatal shot. The distance from the jail gate to the corner where the crowd was would be fifty yards.

A juryman said that the distance was considerably over 100 yards.

The medical evidence showed that death was due to shock and hemorrhage. A bullet entered the abdomen.

The jury found that the deceased man died from a gun-shot wound, inflicted by a sentry on guard at the jail, "and the jury are of opinion that, considering the distance at which the crowd was away, and in the absence of a distinct Curfew law or proclamation against assembly, the sentry exceeded his duty in firing to kill."

Thousands of ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. Price 5s. Sold by all Chemists and Stores; or post free from Proprietors, Martin, Chemists, Southampton.—(Advt.)

MOTOR TRADE CRIPPLED.

DEMAND FOR LOWER TAXES.

At a large meeting of the Dublin members of the Irish Motor Agents' Association held last evening, the following resolution was passed:—

"That this meeting of the Dublin Executive of the Irish Motor Agents' Association requests the Government to take notice of the perilous position of the motor traders of the country, who, in consequence of the hardships of the past three years, are threatened with the ruin of their businesses; that, since much of the decline in motoring, with the consequent disemployment of nearly half of the normal staffs, is due to the excessive taxation, we urge that a reduction of 50 per cent. at least be made, pending the preparation of a really equitable scheme; and that the reduction take effect as from the 1st of January, so that the motor industry, which is now more than ever required for the country, may be saved from extinction."

The attendance at the meeting included Messrs. L. J. Callow (in the chair), R. W. Archer, J. P. Burney, T. E. Eager, W. J. Henderson (Harry Wayte, Ltd.), J. Reddy (Express Auto Co.), S. T. Robinson, Charles Thompson, F. A. Wallen, J. A. Jones, H. Stevenson, etc. Five new members were enrolled, and many important questions affecting the trade were under consideration.

CHRISTMAS CARGO.

BIG CONSIGNMENT OF FRUIT.

A record Christmas cargo of dried fruits has just been discharged at Liverpool from the Cunard freight steamer Pavia, inward bound from Mediterranean ports. Part of her cargo comprised over 95,000 packages of sultanas, 10,000 packages of figs, and over 48,000 packages of currants.

NATIONAL MATERNITY HOSPITAL.

The name of Dr. R. J. White, who has resigned the Joint Mastership of the National Maternity Hospital, Holles street, on appointment as gynæcologist to St. Vincent's Hospital, was misprinted in the report of the meeting at which the Governors of the hospital passed a resolution expressing appreciation of his services during the past fourteen years.

COURT AND PERSONAL.

Prince George, who will celebrate his twentieth birthday to-morrow, has been in indifferent health for some time, and his medical advisers have now decided to operate on him for appendicitis. The operation will be performed to-morrow in King Edward VII. Hospital for officers, which was founded by Miss Agnes Keyser, in Grosvenor Crescent, during the South African War.

* * *

The King of Norway and the Crown Prince, attended by Captain Huitfeldt, arrived in London early yesterday morning, having travelled *via* Newcastle. The Danish *Chargé d'Affaires* waited on the King at Buckingham Palace, where he and Queen Maud and Prince Olaf are the guests of the King and Queen till they leave for Norfolk on Saturday.

* * *

The Duke of Devonshire left London last Saturday for Chatsworth, where he and the Duchess are entertaining a large house party. It includes the Marquis and Marchioness of Hartington, Lady Maud Mackintosh, Lady Rachel and Lord Charles Cavendish, the Earl and Countess of Pembroke and Montgomery and Lady Patricia Herbert, the Earl and Countess of Chesterfield, Lady Inverclyde, Lord Inverclyde, and Captain Bingham.

* * *

The Earl of Dudley, who has quite recovered from his recent illness, returned to London last week and has now left for Paris. The Countess Howe left Curzon House for a nursing home early last week, and was operated on for appendicitis. The operation was quite successful, and she is reported to be progressing favourably. Lord Derwent is laid up at Hackness Hall, Scarborough, with an attack of measles.

* * *

Lord and Lady Plunket are spending their honeymoon at Monte Carlo, where the Christmas *fêtes* and gaieties have begun. Lord and Lady Montague of Beaulieu are not starting for the Riviera till the week after Christmas. Admiral the Hon. Victor and Mrs. Stanley and Miss Violet Stanley have left for the Riviera, and will spend most of the winter season near Monte Carlo. General Sir William and Lady Pulteney have left London for a stay of some weeks at Cannes. Sir Lionel and Lady Davidson have arrived at Hyères.

* * *

A marriage has been arranged, and will shortly take place, between Captain C. O. J. Young, M.B., M.C., Royal Army Medical Corps, elder son of Colonel C. A. Young, C.B., C.M.G., and Mrs. Young, of Red Hatch, Ascot, and Phyllis Fenwick, younger daughter of the late Mr. W. R. Wilson and Mrs. J. A. Ballantine and grand-daughter of Mr. Collingwood Forster Jackson, of The Lodge, Swainton, Yorks.

* * *

A marriage has been arranged between Christina, daughter of J. L. Pigot, late of the Indian Forest Service, and Jan Hostie, of the Belgian Diplomatic Corps, General Secretary of the International Commission of the Rhine, Strasbourg.

* * *

Doctor Pugin Meldon has returned to 6 Fitzwilliam place.

The lower ground floor at Switzers offers an unlimited choice of wonderful Toys and beautiful Gifts for everyone. Illustrated Christmas Catalogue post free on request.—Grafton st.

For Christmas Festivities—Lovely Model Gowns and Charming Dance Frocks at Holmes', George's street.

Christmas Gifts—Lovely Blouses, Jumpers, Choice Umbrellas, Useful Motor Gloves, Kid, Suede, and Antelope Gloves, Scarves, and beautiful Dressing Gowns—At Holmes', George's street.

Christmas at the Salthill Hotel, Monkstown, Co. Dublin. Special Programme of Festivities—Dances, Saturday, December 23rd, December 26th, December 30th, January 1st. Concert, Sunday, December 24th, 8 p.m. Orchestra daily. Tables may now be booked for Gala Dinner Christmas Night. Also at Royal Hibernian Hotel, Dublin.

Alice, 18 Stephen's Green—Exclusive Evening Gowns at moderate prices.

The Sign of the Butterfly, Gainsboro' House, 24 Suffolk street, Dublin. The Belgembroid Lingerie Co., in order to enable customers to purchase their Christmas presents in comfort, have now a stock of Dainty Lingerie, etc., at their Salons at above address, and invite inspection of same. Encourage Irish Industry.

Great Bargains at Barrett and Heade, 5 Dawson street—Fur-trimmed Coats, Costumes, Blouses, Evening Gowns, etc.

A sought-after Christmas Gift—One of our overcoats in nigger gabertine, lined jazz silk, price only 9½ gns. Slyne's, Ltd., 71 Grafton st.

ARRIVALS AT KINGSTOWN BY ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS—J. Cope, Dr. J. W. Robertson, Bindon Blood, H. H. Cochrane, G. O'Flaherty, G. Sutherland, Herbert Sayers, F. Mangan Byrne, J. B. Stuart, Miss Daisy Taylor, W. V. Seddall, Capt. H. B. Wilson, R.N.; Miss Gwendoline E. Merrick, Miss Mary O. Warren Merrick.

DEPARTURES FROM KINGSTOWN BY ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS—Major P. G. Lyster, Miss Hutchins, F. H. Gifford, J. W. Gifford, M. F. Gifford, J. Silver, J. Kavanagh, Miss Rita Curtis, W. S. Boyle, Mrs. Boyle, F. Hughes, Miss Muriel Munro.

Gift Exhibition and Toy Fair this week at McBirney's.

Mourning Orders receive prompt attention. Davis and Co. (late Ogilvy's), 45 Grafton st.

Grand Hotel, Tramore, for Christmas holidays. 15s. 6d. per day inclusive. An all night dance will be held on Saint Stephen's night. (Mr. Manahan's band under personal direction.)

Choice collection of Goods suitable for Christmas Presents.—Davis and Co., 45 Grafton st.

AEROPLANE CRASH.

ENGLISH FLYING OFFICER KILLED.

A military aeroplane, which was being flown from Brockworth aerodrome to Ipswich early yesterday afternoon, crashed just after ascending. The pilot, Flying Officer Wallwork, was killed.

PANTOMIME AND VARIETY.

"ROBINSON CRUSOE" AT THE QUEEN'S.

BRIGHT PRODUCTION.

The first pantomime of the festive period was presented at the Queen's Theatre last night. The theatre has a long record of popular successes in pantomime in its favour, and, judging by the unqualified success achieved last night, the new production will increase its reputation for this class of fare. "Robinson Crusoe" has been selected for this season's presentation, and Wally Black, the author of the production, has shown wisdom in adhering largely to the main lines of the ever-popular children's tale. In the half-dozen scenes into which the pantomime is divided we have the 'tween decks and other decks of the "Saucy Sally," and gorgeous glimpses of the tropical island upon which Crusoe found himself shipwrecked, and where he made the acquaintance of the immortal Friday, a dusky gentleman, who, it appears, sings musically and dances quaintly, but none the less gracefully. The part of Friday is taken by a capable comedian in the person of Tom Hunter, who promises to ingratiate himself during the ensuing season with the rising generation. As the principal boy, Miss Marie Dorée makes a bewitching Robinson, and proves herself the possessor of a sweet and tuneful voice, no less than of a graceful person. Miss Nan Fitzgerald proved an equally attractive principal girl as Polly Perkins, a most charming lady-love for the hero. The Twinkle of Miss Eileen O'Meara is also a marked success. All the comedy parts were very well taken by sprightly comedians, Barrett McDonnell, as Will Atkins, a bold buccaneer, being quite a fearsome villain, and Stanley Granby and Frank Grant, in the respective parts of the skipper and mate of the "Saucy Sally," very strong both in song and patter. The Billy Crusoe of Jim Johnson was also mirth-provoking, and even more laughable was the Mrs. Crusoe of Gus Walker, a typical pantomime dame. Other artists who contributed to the night's success were the Ben, Bob, Bill, and Jim of Messrs. Stanley Wright, T. C. Kavanagh, F. Murtagh, and James Daly. The Lennox Troupe of Dancers were a charming group of dancers, excellently trained; and the cannibals, no less than the sailors, left nothing to be desired; while the Dublin Quartette were a capable musical combination. The orchestral music was rendered by an augmented orchestra, under the direction of Mr. Samuel Levenston, and the special scenery by Mr. J. Howard merits special mention. The electrical effects by Mr. David Briggs, and the costumes and properties left nothing to be desired.

"Robinson Crusoe" will be repeated nightly at

DUNLOP RUBBER COMPANY'S MEETING.

EXTENT OF FORWARD COMMITMENTS: DEALING WITH THE INVESTMENTS.

FINANCING THE AMERICAN COMPANY.

RE-ARRANGEMENT OF THE CAPITAL: BURDEN TO BE DISTRIBUTED OVER ALL CLASSES.

SIR ERIC GEDDES'S REMUNERATION.

A CORDIAL VOTE OF THANKS TO MR. SZARVASY.

The twenty-fourth ordinary general meeting of the members of this company was held at the Hotel Cecil, Strand, London, W.C. 2, yesterday.

Mr. F. A. Szarvasy (chairman of the company) presiding.

The Secretary (Mr. A. Cunningham) read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors.

The Chairman said:—My Lords, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—With your permission, I propose to adopt the usual course of taking the report and accounts as read.

We are meeting to-day in more propitious circumstances than on the last two occasions when I had the privilege of addressing you. The report and balance sheet for the ten months ended June 30th last discloses a position which, I trust, will inspire confidence in the minds of shareholders, showing that the future of the company holds great promise, and that we are now treading the path of increasing prosperity.

The same cogent reasons for extreme caution in discussing the affairs of the company in public no longer prevail to-day, because I can confidently say that, in the opinion of the Board, the severe crisis in the affairs of the company, brought about by reasons well known to you, has passed, and I propose, therefore, to answer to-day the pressing questions put to me at the last two annual general meetings regarding the precise details of the forward contracts and other obligations with which the company was faced when I first joined the Board.

When you appreciate the magnitude of the financial burdens which the Dunlop Company has had to shoulder during the last two and a half years, and when you reflect upon the other innumerable difficulties it has had to contend with, you will, no doubt, share my view that in the Dunlop Company you have a magnificent property, which, under prudent and efficient management, will not fail to bring ample reward for your patience.

THE FORWARD COMMITMENTS.

In November, 1920, in the circumstances with which you are familiar, and of which I gave a full account in my remarks to you in February, 1921, the company stood committed to the extent of £7,757,790 forward commitments in rubber and £2,044,675 in cotton at prices averaging 2s. 4d. per lb. for rubber and 5s. 7d. per lb. for cotton. The obligations under these forward contracts became due in 1921, 1922, 1923, and 1924 as to rubber, and all but £178,000 before August 31, 1921, for cotton. The principal burden, however, representing 63.85 per cent. of the total rubber purchases, fell due in the financial year of 1920-1921, and delivery had to be taken of rubber in fairly equal monthly instalments of well over half a million pounds sterling. The cotton purchases were not quite so onerous, but the bulk—*i.e.*, 91.3 per cent.—of them fell due for payment in the financial year ended August 31, 1921. During 1921-1922 about 26 per cent. of our rubber commitments matured. 1923 and 1924, however, I am glad to say, will only entail comparatively small obligations on the company, aggregating by much less than estimated requirements.

HOW THEY WERE MET.

In addition, as you know, we had considerable sums to meet, representing commitments on capital account, and funds were required for the American enterprise. I need not enter into details as to the method by which these huge liabilities were met, chief amongst them being the bank credits and the Debenture issue of £3,000,000. Suffice it to say that the Dunlop Company was at no period a single day behind in meeting any of its obligations, and that its credit did not suffer in consequence, and has never stood higher than it does to-day.

NEW YORK BOND ISSUE.

I may at this juncture inform you of the fact—which you may know already from the newspaper reports—that during the past week a very successful issue of Bonds was made for the American Dunlop Company by a strong group of bankers in New York, headed by Messrs. Lee, Higginson and Co. and Messrs. Brown Bros. I shall give you further particulars of this financing when I come to deal with the American Company in detail, but the importance of this issue, and one which Messrs. Higginson and Co. and the British, Foreign and Colonial Corporation hope to make shortly in this country, is in the fact that the cash position of the home company will be thereby materially improved to the extent that practically the whole of our bank loans will be liquidated.

You see, therefore, that by small stages, and all the time cutting our coat according to the cloth available, the Dunlop Company has got clear of its pressing liabilities, having either discharged them in cash or funded them in permanent form, so that given only a reasonable revival in trade from now onwards, the position of the company should gradually strengthen, and in due course the funded obligations, too, should be liquidated. It is difficult to get through a severe storm, such as your company has weathered, without carrying at least a few marks of the strife, though the somewhat heavy funded debt, for which the Dunlop Company will have to make provision in the future, will be the most permanent scar remaining after the battle.

THE CHAIRMANSHIP.

Whilst expressing my fullest confidence in the future of the company, I do not wish you to think that perfection has as yet been reached in the organisation and management, as there is still a good deal to be done in that respect. I think, however, that you will all agree with me, when I heartily congratulate shareholders on having secured for the company, in the person of Sir Eric Geddes, your chairman-elect, the best talent available to lead the company to complete success. May I add, at the same time, that after this meeting I propose to resign the chairmanship of the Dunlop Company, a position which from the first I made clear I would occupy in a temporary capacity only, and in doing so, I trust you will admit that, through a period of exceptional stress in the affairs of your company, I have to the best of my ability faithfully acquitted myself of the trust reposed in me by shareholders, and by my colleagues—to whom I owe the deepest thanks for their collaboration and invaluable help.

ADJUSTED ACCOUNTS FOR TWELVE MONTHS.

Turning to the accounts, which are presented in a form which must be quite familiar to you, I have a few observations to make. As stated in the report, the accounts are for a period of ten months only, as it was necessary in connection with the finance of the American Company to have audited figures available at an earlier date than usual. It so happens, however, that two of the best trading months of the year—viz., July and August—had to be cut out in consequence, and I have, therefore, in order that you may have a proper and comparative picture of the trading results, adjusted the figures to show the estimated result for the full twelve months. Making all the additions and deductions, the approximate figure would be over £200,000 greater, which is satisfactory, considering the extremely depressed condition of the world trade, the prolonged strike in the engineering world, and the consequent curtailment of chassis makers' demands, and bearing in mind the conditions mentioned in the report dealing with foreign competition. Shareholders, I hope, will feel satisfied that the hopeful views I expressed at the last annual general meeting regarding the future of the company have been reasonably justified.

FORT DUNLOP.

The first item on the assets side showing freehold and leasehold land and buildings represents the book value of the company's works at Fort Dunlop. Only a small addition is shown since last year, because nearly £165,000 have been written off for depreciation. It will interest you to know that quite recently the company's staff prepared a valuation of these assets based on to-day's replacement cost, and that a considerable surplus was disclosed against the book value, which is easily understood when you consider that the original cost plus all outlay to the 30th June, 1922, amounts to £4,123,590. The works at Fort Dunlop represent modern and up-to-date practice in manufacture, and remarkably low cost figures have enabled the company to meet foreign competition by making considerable reductions in the price of its new products, which are now at or below pre-war level. The company's relations with its workmen continue good, and it is largely due to their co-operation that these reductions have become possible. There has been no labour difficulty which has entailed stoppage of work, and the company was not involved in the engineers' dispute. Throughout the factories the system of analysis of all manufacturing operations has been steadily developed, and very satisfactory results have been obtained, both in eliminating waste of time and increasing the efficiency of the plant. These analyses have provided a satisfactory basis for grading wages and rating labour in relation to the skill and effort required, and the equity of this procedure is confirmed by its satisfactory reception on the part of the operatives. Based on the ascertained standards of performance, a weekly audit of production has been evolved in all important products and departments with valuable results. As a means of factory control, this system is considerably in advance of current practice, and has been responsible for reduction in costs, and helped to preserve an equitable relation between work and wages.

THE MANOR MILLS.

It has not yet been possible to close down the Manor Mills, which, however, are now confined exclusively to the manufacture of cycle tyres, tubes, and golf balls, the demand for the latter having been so enormous, owing to the excellence of the article produced, that it has not yet been possible to transfer all the manufacturing operations to Fort Dunlop, though progress in this respect is being made rapidly. The capacity of Fort Dunlop is fully equal to the output required to-day. At the same time, the plant is so arranged that, without any very great capital expenditure, it might be possible even to double the output should the demand for our products warrant such an extension.

SUNDRY DEBTORS

Show a considerable reduction, chiefly because an item of £1,086,000 owed by the cotton mills has been transferred to investment account, as it was apparent that this sum would have to constitute a permanent investment in the cotton mills.

THE STOCK

Of raw materials, etc., shows a reduction of £550,000, due chiefly to the reduction in crude stocks, and partly also to the realisation of stocks in the foreign *dépôts*, whilst new shipments were curtailed. The stocks of rubber and cotton are written down to the market price ruling on 30th June last, which, as far as rubber is concerned, practically constitutes the record low price of 8¼d. per lb. for fair average quality f.a.q. crepe; other grades *pro. rata*. As regards cotton, the value of the finished cloth is based on 24d. per lb. for first quality Egyptian, and a correspondingly lower price for the lower grades.

In valuing the manufactured stocks held by the subsidiary companies, we have departed somewhat from the usual practice adopted hitherto, as it is the intention to follow this new method in the future. Accordingly, we valued all stocks held abroad at the lowest selling price prevailing in the particular country less selling expenses, and in some cases a further allowance of from 2½ to 5 per cent. is made by way of further deduction, and the resultant figure converted at the rate of exchange of the day into sterling. Hitherto English cost, *plus* transportation charges and duty, was the basis of the valuation, but with foreign exchanges as they are, we have come to the conclusion that this new method is the more accurate, and one that is nearer to realisable values. Whilst on this question of stocks, shareholders will, no doubt, be interested to know whether the ten months' results disclosed in the accounts have been credited with any appreciation in stocks, which might have occurred during the time, seeing that on the 31st August, 1921, we had already written down our stocks to very low figures. Not only is the answer in the negative, but we have gone further, and have created internal reserves for certain contingencies, which are included in sundry "credit balances."

INVESTMENTS

Show an increase of nearly £2,000,000, which is partly accounted for by the item to which I have already referred when dealing with the debtors, and the balance represents further investments in connection with the development of the rubber estates and advances to the American company. I shall, however, deal with each investment in greater detail at a later stage.

The remaining items on the asset side call for no particular comment. Items such as goodwill, expenses of new capital issues, and the balance of the profit and loss account may have to be dealt with when proposals for the re-arrangement of the capital account are placed before you.

ON THE LIABILITY SIDE

There are only two items regarding which I feel I have to make a few remarks—one is the reserve account, which now stands at £907,500, showing a reduction of £1,800,000 against last year. This represents the losses accrued during the ten months on forward contracts. Assuming that the forward contracts to be absorbed after June 30th, 1922, are calculated on the basis of to-day's market price for rubber, the loss to be debited against reserve account would not be more than about £600,000, leaving about £300,000 as a free balance at the credit of reserve account to be dealt with as shareholders may ultimately decide.

Creditors and credit balances include certain items representing internal reserves, such as I have already mentioned, and also deferred liabilities. Trade creditors proper are no more than £187,254.

BANK LOANS.

I have already mentioned that in connection with the financing of the American subsidiary, which has now been arranged, the bank loan will be reduced to very small proportions. The contingent liability of £243,750 is the same as last year, and represents 19s. 6d. per share on 250,000 Ordinary shares in the D. R. Cotton Mills, which are 6d. paid. The profit and loss account, read in conjunction with the directors' report, is self-explanatory, and I need only add that the directors are satisfied with the results of the ten months' trading.

The company's position to-day is not very materially different from the figures disclosed in the balance sheet. The net amount owing to the bank is down by £400,000, without the American finance, and as the company has been trading at a profit during the intervening period, certain alterations in the figures would necessarily follow. The capital commitments have been further curtailed, and arrangements have recently been made to cancel practically the whole of the outstanding liabilities on advantageous terms to the company. Some questions of taxation still remain unsettled, and the company has not yet had any re-fund in respect of its claim for excess profits duty. The turnover for the ten months, compared with the same period of the previous year, is well maintained, in spite of the fact that in the history of manufacturing trades there is hardly a more disappointing period on record. Neither the best management nor the most perfect equipment of works could alter the deplorably short demand compared to normal, so that bearing in mind the interdependence of one industry with another, I cannot help thinking that the Dunlop Company can, with good reason, be proud in presenting its balance sheet this year. I will now deal with each of your investments in detail.

THE INVESTMENTS.

DUNLOP PLANTATIONS, LIMITED.

In the home company's accounts the figures of the Dunlop Plantations Company are those for the year ended December 31st, 1921, and for the first time in the history of these estates the accounts disclose a loss which, however, bearing in mind the severe crisis through which the industry is passing, is not of such magnitude as might have been expected. You will remember that when addressing you last February, I told you that during the first six months of the year 1921 we had not tapped any rubber, and I gave you the reasons for having adopted that policy. In consequence, the amount of rubber harvested was only 2,881,684 lbs., but as the crop of six months had to bear the expenses of the whole of the mature areas for the whole twelve months, it naturally raised the cost of production, and as the market price of rubber remained in the neighbourhood of an average of 8¼d. per lb. during the year, the estates could not possibly have been worked at a profit. The sacrifices we then made, as I anticipated would be the case, have been justified, and our production costs for the present year show a substantial reduction, which is so much more satisfactory, as it has been achieved without having to resort to a too drastic curtailment of the general upkeep of your properties—in fact, in this regard we think we have made a more generous allowance for upkeep than has been general on most estates, and in consequence we have received from our General Manager in Malacca a most reassuring report as to the present condition of the estates. The estates have also, as usual, been inspected by our visiting agents, and their report fully confirmed the generally favourable conditions indicated by our own management. The area of the planted portion of our properties remains at the same figure as last year—namely, 47,000 acres; but during the year we have given up certain of our reserve lands, and, partly for reasons of economy and partly due to the general policy laid down in connection with the development of the estates, we may decide to give up further areas. This will effect a saving in our quit rent charges, and will allow of more intensive development of the remaining portion of the estates.

THE PLANTATION INDUSTRY.

Matters appertaining to the plantation industry in general have been so fully discussed in the public Press during the past year that it is superfluous for me to refer in detail to the new arrangements arrived at as a result of the Colonial Office Committee's report. It yet remains to be seen, however, whether a tax levied on the export of raw materials is one which in the long run may earn the general commendation of the business world. Meantime, the first effect aimed at—namely, a rise in the price of rubber—is achieved; but you must bear in mind that the Dutch plantation interests are not in line with the Straits Settlements policy, and when companies in general realise what the legislative restriction really means, opinion as to the benefit of the scheme may possibly be varied. To-day the rubber plantation industry, viewed from the point of selling price in relation to the cost of production, has considerably improved, and as far as our own estates are concerned, so long as the restriction of crops is not too severe, and that cost of production thereby is not unduly increased, I believe that for the coming year the estates will show a profit. What can be done by efficient management and proper regard to economy is illustrated by the fact that during the latter months of the present year our f.o.b. cost has got down to 6½d., exclusive of duty, and no loss should result from the operations of the current year. In the light of the experience of the past year I have no reason to modify what I said at the last annual general meeting—viz., that the figure at which the plantations stand in the books of the company can be regarded as a reasonably low going concern valuation.

D.R. COTTON MILLS.

During the ten months under review the mills at Rochdale have worked uninterruptedly and to the entire satisfaction of the management. A large portion of the machinery ordered to complete the equipment has now been installed and is at present fully employed. Practically the whole of the balance was cancelled, because with the existing machinery we have ample capacity to meet the demand in sight. The mills are producing from raw cotton cord fabric for motor tyres, motor cycle tyres and cycle tyres, and a fair amount of trade is also done with outside customers, chiefly in yarn. The turnover from canvas to cord, with the consequent saving in output capacity of the machines, has enabled the company to concentrate manufacturing on a smaller floor space, which in its turn is conducive to economy and lower cost of production. Cotton stocks are now materially reduced, and are being maintained in quantities not in excess of our requirements for a settled period. The company is not committed to the purchase of any more materials than has been found to be both wise and necessary to safeguard supplies against orders and the probable requirements of the mill.

Regarding the James Hoyle mill, this was occupied chiefly in doing outside trade. Although the cotton trade does not as yet show any appreciable signs of improvement, yet indications of some expansion are not wanting.

THE FRENCH COMPANY.

Eleven months of the French Company's trading is included in the balance sheet which is before you, and, though no great profit was realised, developments in this connection are so satisfactory that Mr. Proctor, who is in charge of these works, is confident that the current year's working will show satisfactory results. The turnover is well maintained, and, in spite of an average reduction in selling price of about 27 per cent., the total turnover is only slightly below that of the previous year. The cycle tyre business in quantities shows an increase of 50 per cent. over the previous year, motor cycle tyres 40 per cent., and motor tyres 35 per cent. Solid tyres, however, remain practically the same. The company was handicapped in its operations by both the old and the new works having to be kept going, and the old works could only be finally shut down and made available for sale at the end of June. The delivery machinery was also late, and a further handicap lay in the fact that the workpeople had to be trained to the new work. The new works are now in complete operation, producing sufficient to meet the needs of the market in all branches, and it is noteworthy to mention that since June last the business has gone ahead by leaps and bounds. Our competitors have made further reductions in selling prices, but we have for the first time in the existence of the French Company captured important big customers, whose trade was jealously guarded by French manufacturers. General trade conditions in France in the eleven months under review cannot be said to have been satisfactory, but, as against this, business in pneumatic tyres has been better in France than at any time since 1919. More motor cars were in use and were more regularly and completely used, with a consequent gradual increased tyre mileage. These conditions are likely to improve somewhat, but against that one has to consider the increased life of the tyres on account of improved quality. All accounts received from France show that our business is at last firmly established, and that the period of anxiety is definitely passed.

THE GERMAN COMPANY.

The total turnover for the eleven months ended 30th June, 1922, was four and a half times larger than for the previous year; but it is difficult to make a comparison between the two figures because of the varied selling prices, which were changed from time to time as exchange fluctuated, and it is the quantity sales which have to be considered. These indicate 100 per cent. increase in both cycle and motor cycle covers and tubes, 150 per cent. in sales of motor covers, and 200 per cent. increase in the sale of motor tubes.

Certain modifications of the works, representing but a small figure in sterling, were undertaken, permitting the production of motor covers similar to our English tyres, and the effect of this improvement should show during the current year, provided, of course, that the continued disorganisation of trade in Germany does not necessitate our ceasing manufacture altogether for a time, for conditions are rapidly drifting to a state of affairs when the price of the finished article, as expressed in gold value, is inferior to the value of raw materials, such as rubber and cotton, which have to be purchased outside Germany. The figure at which the German assets stand in our books is very small, and so long as existing conditions show no amelioration, practically no return from that investment can be expected.

The other Continental companies have carried on their trade under very adverse conditions, and the trading result cannot be regarded as in any way satisfactory, the total sales having dropped something like 50 per cent. The reasons for this diminution in trade are not far to seek. First, heavy stocks were carried over at the end of the 1921 season in all classes of goods, due to lack of sales in the latter part of 1920 and the first six months of 1921, and, secondly, the complete disorganisation of exchanges which made trade not only difficult, but in some cases quite impossible. There was also a reduction in the selling price, averaging from 25 to 30 per cent., and then German competition was severely felt, particularly in cycle tyres. This feature has developed increasingly in Scandinavia and Holland and other neutral countries, but shows signs of abating at the moment, owing principally to the fact which I mentioned in connection with German manufacturers generally. With the introduction of the cord tyre of our latest pattern, trade prospects should improve, except for the fact that protective duties in some cases make trade, even in the face of the great devotion and enthusiasm of our selling force, practically impossible.

THE AMERICAN COMPANY.

DETAILED INFORMATION.

The importance of this American Dunlop undertaking, which, if successfully developed, will ultimately be larger in output capacity than the home Company, is so great that even at the risk of relating facts already known to you I propose to give you detailed information and to show, step by step, how the negotiations have developed. At the time of the last general meeting, Mr. Proctor had just left for America following upon a visit by my colleague, Mr. Tait, in order to explore every possible avenue which seemed to us to be open in order to turn this dead asset into a live one. He returned in April last, bringing further information of the most detailed and accurate character, a study of which has convinced your board that, granted efficient management, which we had then already secured, conditions in America were such as to fully warrant the starting up of the American Company; but the Bond market in America was not quite good enough at that time to allow for the immediate provision of funds to liquidate the existing Bond issue and to provide working capital. Conditions improved somewhat at the end of May, and I was then commissioned by the Board to proceed to America, and was given a free hand after a thorough study of local conditions, and in the light of existing information, to arrange the necessary finance. Mr. Proctor accompanied me, and we spent six weeks in New York checking and rechecking the information available, and got in touch with the best authorities in Wall street. As a result, I came to the conclusion that it was the right thing to start the American enterprise at once.

FINANCIAL NEGOTIATIONS.

Protracted negotiations with financial houses then followed, and a basis for finance was arrived at, but owing to the advanced season and an alteration of the Debenture Trust Deed being necessary, the further consideration of the issue was postponed till these formalities could be complied with. Towards the end of October Sir Eric Geddes left for America and made a further investigation, which confirmed the conclusions previously arrived at by Mr. Proctor and myself, and thereafter he concluded the negotiations which have resulted in the successful issue I have already mentioned. The plan adopted was on the following lines:—An issue of $11,000,000 in 20-year 7 per cent. Bonds issued at 95, and redeemable at 105, was arranged for sale in New York. These Bonds are convertible at the holder's option into 3 per cent. Preference Stock, which is callable, or, as we would put it, redeemable at 110 at the option of the Company. A further issue of £1,000,000 will be made in London early in the New Year, and will take the form of Sterling Bonds in every way similar to the American issue, but the price at which the offer is to be made will be determined according to market conditions ruling at the time of issue. All the Bonds are guaranteed principal and interest by your Company, and are secured by a first mortgage on the American Company's plant and assets, and collaterally by £3,000,000 Debenture Stock of the home Company, similar in all respects to the Stock issued in February, 1921. As and when the Bonds are issued here you will be entitled to preferential treatment in allotment. Apart from achieving the main object of this financing—namely, to allow the American company to begin active trading and to repay the existing bonds—the fact that the major portion of the advances made by the home company will be repaid is also an important factor, because it will put us here in a position to liquidate practically the whole of our advances from our bankers and free the company from this liability. The effect on the balance sheet will be a reduction by £1,500,000 of the book value of the American asset, and a corresponding reduction of bank advances on the liabilities side. The American asset will then stand in our books at about £3,000,000, representing the value of practically the whole equity in that company.

I think you will agree that the greatest possible caution and foresight was exercised by your Board before this very important step of financing the American company was undertaken, but time alone can prove whether trading conditions will so develop as to turn the business into the big success we anticipate. The essential conditions for such success are present. To-day you have the most modern works, good management, and certainly the widest market in the world, due to the enormous development of motor traction in America. If you visualise that no less than 11,000,000 motor cars are registered in America, that the sales of tyres last year amounted to upwards of 36,000,000—representing over £100,000,000 in value—you will appreciate that in spite of the fact that we shall be competing with some of the giants of the trade, there is ample margin for placing our output at remunerative prices. Before I close my remarks on this subject I wish to express the gratitude of the Board to Sir Eric Geddes for the energetic manner in which he assisted in bringing this business to a satisfactory conclusion.

DUNLOP RIM AND WHEEL CO. AND IMPROVED STEEL CO.

The Rim and Wheel Company's business has shown expansion during the current year, although the volume of orders was not great enough to employ the works at anything like their full capacity, and the engineers' lock-out in the spring aggravated these conditions. There have been no labour troubles, and the introduction of the straight-side rim, a range of disc wheels, and a "beaded-edge rim" in lighter form was successfully accomplished. Selling prices were lowered, but manufacturing costs also show gratifying reductions. The quality of the products reflects credit on the reputation of the company. The present financial year has so far developed in an encouraging fashion.

The Improved Steel Works, as disclosed in the report, were finally closed down in April. This has never been a satisfactory venture and is one of the acquisitions of the "boom" period, when it was difficult to obtain the special steel required for the company's purposes. We have, however, thought it wiser to cut the loss, and we are now on the point of disposing of the works.

INDIAN, SOUTH AFRICAN, SOUTH AMERICAN, AND COLONIAL COMPANIES.

During the past twelve months there has been a slow but growing tendency to recover from the slump which supervened during the greater period covered by the last report, though throughout the period competition became increasingly severe, mainly from European countries which depreciated exchanges, and the United States, which, with its large output—and consequently low overhead charges—have assisted materially in reducing selling prices. This tendency was most pronounced in South America, but in spite of these adverse conditions sales in quantities of tyres this year show an increase over the previous year—varying from 4 1-3 per cent. in motor tubes to 29 per cent. in solid tyres. The net turnover has also shown a slight increase, and judging by the latest reports trading conditions may not be worse this year than last year, as customers are showing a disposition to enter into substantial contracts for Dunlop tyres.

A CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET.

Before I pass on to the discussion of trade prospects for the current year, I should like to deal with a matter which has often been mooted lately—both in discussion at company meetings and in the Press—namely, the question of a consolidated balance sheet. It it argued that companies such as the Dunlop Company, having considerable interests in subsidiary undertakings, should show the detailed figures of these subsidiaries. If the new form of statement were adopted, the fourteen balance sheets from which the Dunlop Company's accounts are made up, would be segregated and items coming under the same heads would be grouped together. Thus, under "Freehold, Leasehold Land, etc.," you would have not only the property of the home Company, as is the case at present, but also the corresponding items from the D.R. Cotton Mills, the French Company, the German Company, etc., etc. We have prepared a consolidated balance sheet on these lines—not because we think it wise to present our accounts in that form in the future, as questions of taxation in foreign countries and other cogent reasons make it expedient to do so, but for the simple reason of laying before you additional information by which you can judge the value of your investment in the Company.

I shall now give you the items which would be substituted for the figures in the balance sheet:—

Freehold, Leasehold Land, etc. (without including the Plantations or America)	£6,729,532
Sundry Debtors	1,532,384
Stock of Finished and Unfinished Goods, etc.	4,232,691
Rubber Estates at cost, including development	2,081,003
American Company, including Advances	4,606,400
General Investments	67,068
Cash Balance, etc.	367,078
Goodwill, etc.	1,360,697
Expenses of New Capital Issues...	242,967

Balance forward from last account would remain the same, but the net profit to be deducted would be £618,733.

On the liability side the capital would be the same, but two further items would have to appear:—

No. 2 D.R. Cotton Mills outstanding Preference Shares	£822,500
Clipper Tyre Company	5,781
Debenture and Income Stock would remain the same.	
Sundry Creditors and Credit Balances	1,717,127
Bank remains the same.	
The totals on each side of the balance sheet, ignoring shillings and pence, would be	28,921,066

If you will substitute the figures which I have just given against the figures in the balance sheet which you possess, or if you put them side by side I feel sure you will find it instructive.

COMMITTEE OF INVESTIGATION.

The labours of the Committee of Investigation have proved to be much more arduous than was originally expected, and the ground which they have to cover in their investigation is so large that, in spite of the most strenuous efforts, we are informed it is doubtful whether their report will be available much before the early part of next year, and your Board has thought it advisable to await the presentation of this report before submitting their proposals for the re-arrangement of the share capital of the Dunlop Company. This does not mean that careful consideration has not already been given to the scheme, because, in the opinion of the Board, the time has arrived when a fairly accurate basis can be found for the re-arrangement of the capital, and plans are being carefully matured. Special meetings will be called for dealing with these matters in due course, and it will be our endeavour to distribute, as far as circumstances will permit, the burdens to be borne by shareholders in equitable proportions between all classes.

TRADE PROSPECTS.

As to future trade prospects, these can, perhaps, best be judged by comparison with the past. Probably the effects of trade depression have up till now been felt more severely in the motor industry than in any class of trade in the country. The high initial cost of motor vehicles and the high price of petrol and oil, coupled with heavy taxation, has militated against the free use of motor cars, which is evidenced by the reduced mileage run. During the past twelve months weather conditions have also been against motoring, quite apart from the tremendous difficulties of trade generally. One might rightly say that during the past few years British industry has been fighting with its back to the wall, aggravated by foreign competition of a most serious nature. Nevertheless, the Dunlop Company, aided by its excellent and energetic staff, redoubled its energies, and has achieved results which reflect credit on everybody concerned. New lines of motor covers have been introduced, exclusively of the cord pattern, and the mileage given by these covers has been phenomenal. As a result, the cost per mile has been greatly reduced.

The new straight-side tyre has so far proved eminently successful, and the racing successes achieved by Dunlop tyres have been truly wonderful. Our business with manufacturers and dealers has increased in nearly all our manufactures, and the energetic programme adopted for the coming selling season, accompanied by the reduction of 22½ to 33⅓ per cent. on motor covers, and 35 per cent. on motor tubes, has brought selling prices back to practically pre-war levels, and all this in face of the great handicap imposed upon us by having to cater for all classes of foreign imported vehicles, and being compelled to manufacture no less than 76 types of tyres; but in practically all our types we are showing a marked advance against our competitors.

The company has secured an outstanding success in golf ball production with the Blue Dunlop Maxfli. It is seldom that a great advance in the quality of a product can be made concurrently with a reduction in the selling price to the public, but these advantages have been brilliantly realised in the company's new ball. The great improvements in the construction of the ball were developed entirely by the company's own technical experts. They are original in character, and as such are the subject of letters patent. The success of the new ball is evidenced by the fact that sales in Great Britain and Ireland increased during the first five months of the current financial year by over 350 per cent. as compared to the corresponding period in the previous year. Successes obtained by the ball include 25 championships and many other competitions, and in addition there is authentic evidence that 94 golf course records have been lowered during the past few months by players using the Dunlop ball.

Latterly the managing director, Mr. Bergin (who is now free from the cares of having to attend to financial schemes of a varied character), has been able to devote the whole of his energy to the trading affairs of the organisation. In the selling and manufacturing department, in the cotton mills, in the rubber estates and in the wheel works he is assisted by an able and competent staff, untiring in their efforts and disregarding personal sacrifices in the interests of the company. I should be sadly lacking in my duty if I did not bring this fact prominently before your notice on this occasion. With the services of Sir Eric Geddes now available to the company, the Board look forward to still further perfection of organisation being obtained in all departments of the company's business. I think you will agree that these are encouraging features and augur well for the future—which, on the whole, is bright for the Dunlop Company. During the current financial year the company has so far traded at a profit, and, if present conditions are maintained, I believe that next year we shall have again a satisfactory position to put before you.

FOREIGN COMPETITION.

I have already touched upon the foreign competition we have to meet, and I will give you now the salient facts of a serious situation, not with any idea of making a special plea for protection of the tyre industry by tariffs, but in order to make an appeal to you, and through you to the great British public at large, to support British manufactures. A few figures illustrative of conditions as they exist to-day will be of material assistance in aid of the argument I am advancing. High tariffs are in existence in all the important countries of the world against British tyres. America has an *ad valorem* duty of no less than 10 per cent. on tyres and 30 per cent. on golf balls. The duties, already high in France before the war, have since been more than doubled, and now rise as high as 25 per cent. on solid tyres. In Italy the duty on pneumatic tyres is now five times that of pre-war, and duties reach no less than 32 per cent. on solid tyres. In both these countries a complicated tariff based on weights is in existence, the operation of which is even more disadvantageous in their incidence to British goods known for their good quality than would be an *ad valorem* tax. On the other hand, tyres manufactured in all those countries come to our market free, and as far as Italy and France are concerned the position is aggravated by the depreciated exchanges of these two countries.

The result of careful calculations show that French manufacturers are realising on the English market 30 to 50 per cent. more than they are content to take in France. It is easy, therefore, to draw the logical deduction that French and Italian manufacturers are utilising the English market to obtain supplemental profits which in effect they pass on to their home consumers. The depreciated exchanges in this case operate as a direct bounty, and I ask you does this amount to fair competition? Nobody can blame those who take advantage of a system which permits such unfair competition, but, apart from other remedies, does not the real remedy lie in the hands of the British motorist who by purchasing a British tyre will not be diverting his capital to subsidise foreign countries, but will help to give employment to many thousands of additional workmen at home?

The effect of an increased production of tyres at home would be twofold. Not only would it give employment, as I have already said, to many more workpeople, but, as in the manufacture of tyres overhead charges form an important part of cost, if production were increased the cost of tyres might actually be reduced to the consumer and, at the same time, taxation might be relieved. If you bear in mind that no less a sum than £281,216,480 was devoted to the relief of unemployment from the armistice to the end of May, 1922, and if the public but knew and appreciated the significance of these facts, I am confident they would take the remedy into their own hands.

IMPORTS OF TYRES.

A few more figures will illustrate my meaning. In 1918 the total imports of tyres of all kinds into this country amounted to £638,874, in 1919 the figure rose to £2,148,989, in 1920 to no less than ££5,533,353; over £2,000,000 of this came from the Continent—mainly from France—the rest being represented by American imports. In 1921 the total reached £4,086,078, and in 1922 for seven months £1,986,060. Whilst we absorb these imports, the French market is virtually closed to British manufacturers, and we have to erect a factory, sink a lot of capital, and employ foreign labour, and be subject to vexatious taxation, etc. In Italy the position is even worse, and great difficulties are experienced in endeavouring to realise our stocks. In America, as you know, the Dunlop Company has spent millions in erecting a factory; in Germany, too, we keep up a complete factory organisation, whilst none of these countries are doing more than maintaining a small selling force in this country. I should like you to reflect on these facts, and then I think you will agree that I have made out a fair case for the support of home industries and Dunlop tyres in particular.

SIR ERIC GEDDES'S REMUNERATION.

One more word about the resolutions which are before you dealing with the remuneration of your chairman-elect, Sir Eric Geddes. I judge the generally favourable reception accorded to these resolutions from the fact that proxies representing nearly seven million votes in their support reached the company by the end of last week but it seems, in view of certain communications I have received from shareholders, that some misconception exists on this subject, which I will try to dispel. You will notice that under these resolutions the remuneration of the Board itself is not varied; it remains at £8,000, and the additional fee of £4,000 is suggested only for the time during which Sir Eric may occupy the chair. Broadly speaking, therefore, the resolutions are divided into two—first, as to Sir Eric's remuneration as chairman of the company, in which capacity he would perform somewhat more than the usual duties of a chairman, but would not give his time exclusively to the affairs of the company. That period is to begin on January 1st, 1923, and the fee is to be £5,000. The second resolution is to take effect from 1st October last, and to prevail for one year only, during which period Sir Eric has undertaken to devote practically the whole of his time to the affairs of the Dunlop Company for the fee of £10,000, at a period when the task is difficult, and calls for the undivided time and attention of the most capable business man we can find. The Board feel that by October next the great amount of work which yet remains to be done in connection with the affairs of the company can be accomplished successfully.

It would be wasting words if I endeavoured to enumerate all the advantages which my colleagues and myself consider will accrue to the Dunlop Company from Sir Eric's active association with it. His resourcefulness, energy, and enterprise, together with ripe experience and judgment, have already been of great value, and we can conceive of no more suitable man for the post. Believe me, ladies and gentlemen, when I say—and I am speaking from experience—that it is not a bed of roses to be chairman of the Dunlop Company and Sir Eric proposes to take his duties seriously. He will spend some time in France, in Germany—if need be, in the Colonies—to go over and tighten up all the joints, introduce economies, get more co-operation between all the branches, and do a thousand and one things which, I know, still require looking after.

I now beg to move the adoption of the report and accounts, and call upon Sir Guy Granet to second the resolution. Afterwards I shall be glad to answer any questions you may wish to put.

Sir Guy Granet—Ladies and Gentlemen, I beg to second the resolution.

The Chairman—Now, ladies and gentlemen, are there any questions?

THE DISCUSSION.

Mr. Guy—Mr. Chairman, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—The report and accounts which we have read, and your speech, enable me, as representing two million shares, to congratulate the Board and thank them for their services. There is, however, one question I should like to ask, and one suggestion I should like to make also, in the spirit of the general assurance. The first question is with regard to the stocks of rubber and the reserve. I am left a little bit hazy by reading the balance sheet and your speech and the report. Amongst the assets, it says that the stocks are valued at cost or below cost, as certified by the managers, not at cost or market price, whichever is the lower. That we understand. Then, on the left-hand side of the balance sheet there is "Contingent liability for possible calls on shares held and on contracts for forward purchases." Of course, the liability was not contingent in the sense that you had bought them—it was a firm liability; it was the loss that was contingent. That we understand also. Then, when I turn to your speech, Sir, it says here with regard to this item:—"Assuming that the forward contracts to be absorbed after June 30th, 1922, are calculated on the basis of to-day's market price for rubber, the loss to be debited against reserve account would not be more than about £600,000, leaving about £300,000 as a free balance at the credit of reserve account." The basis is there completely removed from June 30th. Can I have your categorical assurance that the stocks of rubber on hand, together with the forward commitments to June 30th, were adequately covered by the reserve to the extent of the difference between the market price and the cost?

The Chairman—Yes.

Mr. Guy—The other matter I have to raise is a suggestion. Yesterday was Sunday, Sir, and if you were not using the Dunlop golf ball you would have heard these words—"We have done those things which we ought not to have done, and we have left undone those things which we ought to have done." We freely absolve you, Sir, from the first part of that confession, but, on the second, there are rather more than 70,000 shareholders who are anxious about this reconstruction. From the balance sheet, it seems to me and the shareholders I represent that the outstanding facts of the reorganisation are so clear and so definite that it might have been undertaken, or at least presented to us at this meeting. Both in your report and in your speech there is some contiguity between the report of the Committee of Investigation and the reconstruction, but, if your balance sheet is correct, we know exactly what we have lost—£11,000,000—£8,000,000 out of current earnings and the rest out of our reserves, with the exception of some £200,000 or £300,000 reserve.

We all know from our reading of that balance sheet what must be done; it is hardly arguable; there can be no difference of opinion. The necessity of a fair and just reorganisation scheme was clear from that balance sheet, and it does not seem to me to be of any benefit waiting for the report of the Committee of Investigation—so far as the books are concerned, and so far as reorganisation is concerned, and so far as personal responsibilities are concerned. In regard to putting the company on a sound basis of finance, I see no reason whatever, sir, for the delay.

Mr. Morton—May I ask, sir, in regard to this £8,000 for the directors—Is it each? (Laughter.) Is it the total sum which the directors have had? Does it mean that the directors only received £8,000 amongst them?

The Chairman—Yes.

Mr.

DUNLOP COMPANY'S MEETING.

(Continued from Page 10, Column 7.)

cussion can go on. It saves time really, because we will have to have it later on.

"BROUGHT FROM THE VERGE OF BANKRUPTCY."

Mr. Penny—I am very sorry if I am out of order, but I just wanted to express my views on what our friend was saying. There is no doubt we want a pilot at the present time to keep this company from rocks and shoals. Sir Eric Geddes, with his reputation as an administrator, with his driving force and energy, is the man we want at the present time. The present Chairman has brought this company from the verge of bankruptcy to its present position—(applause)—there is no doubt about that, and there is no praise sufficient for him. And if he advises us and puts forward a suggestion that we should have Sir Eric Geddes—and he is worth the remuneration they name—then I say we should still give him our confidence, and vote for Sir Eric Geddes being placed in that position. It was not so long ago that Lord Ashfield stated openly that there are plenty of billets in this land commanding £10,000 a year men, but there are very few men to fill them. Although the sum may seem large, in the first instance, it is always cheaper in the end. Another thing I would like to say is, that it would be a very bad thing to put a chairman in office with the feeling that the salary was grudged him. We want him to feel he has got our confidence, and that we look upon him as a good investment, and that he is going to do his best to enhance his own reputation. Therefore, I shall be a keen supporter of this when it comes forward. I should like to say that the thanks of this meeting must be accorded to the present Chairman for the brilliant work he has done, and the way he has brought this company from chaos into its present satisfactory position. (Applause.) I hope it will be accorded to him in no uncertain way.

Mr. Baker—I am sure we have all listened with great pleasure to the remarks of the gentleman who has just sat down. I happen to be one of those who do know, and am, therefore, able to appreciate, the great services rendered by Mr. Szarvasy to this company. About two years ago the company was as near going on the rocks as any commercial undertaking in this country has ever been. You have heard from the Chairman to-day the enormous liabilities which the company had on its shoulders. Most of you will realise what a frightful burden that was at that particular time, when it was almost impossible to raise money on any reasonable terms. In spite of all those difficulties, which might have appalled any man, Mr. Szarvasy saddled the burden, and, mainly by his courage and sagacity, the company has been brought to its present state. It was Mr. Szarvasy who reconstituted the Board, and gave us these exceedingly able men we see before us at the present moment, who have guided our company to success. I think, hearing all this in mind, it would be a piece of gross ingratitude if we were now to quibble over this question of Sir Eric Geddes's salary, which has been recommended to us by Mr. Szarvasy and his colleagues on the Board. (Applause.)

Mr. James Yates—Mr. Chairman and gentlemen,—There is an old adage that you should trust the man at the wheel. I am fully in accord with what has been said in regard to the payment of directors' fees and Sir Eric Geddes. What I would like to suggest is that the recommendation you have made with regard to the reconstruction of the capital should be left as you have expressed it in your speech. The Committee, we were advised at a previous meeting, had a very difficult task, and we are not sure where their investigations may lead them, and, therefore, I think we ought to act upon the suggestion you made in your address, and not demand particulars of the reconstruction at the present time. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. White—It appears we are prepared to express our thanks, but what are we prepared to do actually in the way of remunerating our directors? They have looked after the company, but it would almost appear from the resolution that they are not able to look after themselves. Sir Eric Geddes figures largely, but the present directors scarcely seemed to figure at all.

Mr. Jacobs—Mr. Chairman, I do not know the name of the previous speaker, but I agree with his suggestion that the question of the reconstruction of the capital should not be dealt with to-day, but that, as proposed in your speech, it should be placed before the shareholders later on. There is only one remark which I should like to make, arising out of the statement on Page 12 of your speech. You say—"Special meetings will be called for dealing with these matters in due course, and it will be our endeavour to distribute, as far as circumstances will permit, the burdens to be borne by shareholders in equitable proportions between all classes." I should like to ask the directors whether, when they come to formulate their proposals, they will bear in mind that if during the last few years the Ordinary shareholders had been receiving dividends of 30, 40 and 50 per cent. per annum there would be no necessity for meetings of various classes to distribute amongst them equitably the burden of receiving those dividends.

Mr. Goodfellow—As we are now ready to discuss the resolutions, I should like to say straight away I do not object to resolution "B" on the paper. Sir Eric Geddes is the "star turn," and, therefore, we must expect to pay him well. It is quite true he will prove a great draw for the fee we are paying him. But in regard to the ordinary directors, I cannot help thinking that this is the wrong time to make a proposal to raise their salary by 50 per cent.

The Chairman—I mentioned in my speech that the directors' remuneration is not altered in any way by this resolution. It remains the same.

Mr. Goodfellow—I am looking at resolution "A," where the remuneration of £8,000 per annum is to be increased by £4,000 per annum.

The Chairman—May I give you a simple sum of arithmetic? To-day the amount is £8,000, you add £4,000—that is £12,000. You then add £10,000—that is £22,000. You deduct £15,000, and it leaves £7,000; and that is what the Board is receiving to-day, and what it will receive in the future, and the £15,000 goes to Sir Eric.

Mr. Goodfellow—May I then console myself with the statement from you that there will be no increase in the payment to the other directors?

The Chairman—Certainly.

Sir Frederick Mills—I did not intend to say anything, but if you take the management by the directors simply of the rubber estate you find that they manage 47,000 acres, which comes to 3s. per acre. That is, if they were managing a rubber estate only, and it would be a very low sum for managing a rubber estate. You will find that many directors are receiving 20s. an acre for it. But this is only a small proportion of the assets of our company. Then I would point out that the amount set down for the rubber estates is £2,810,000, which works out at £64 per acre, which is a very moderate price even at the present time with the slump.

MR. SOBEY AND THE BALANCE SHEET.

Mr. Sobey—When I saw the recommendation of the Board with regard to the appointment of Sir Eric Geddes, I felt it my duty not only to myself, but to my fellow-shareholders, to attend this meeting. (Cries of "Speak up.") I must apologise, but I have had two days in bed. Well, I give place to no one in this meeting in praise of the Chairman for so admirably filling his position and for the services he has rendered the company in bringing it to its present position. But there is one thing I should like to draw your attention to. The balance sheet is made to appear as favourable as possible, and if it had been dealt with in the same way as last time there would have been shown a loss instead of a profit. £1,800,000 has been taken from your reserve fund to cover losses on forward contracts, and you are led to believe that ultimately you will realise a profit. This is a company which is paying considerable sums in salaries. I believe it has retained in its service some of the most able brains known to have occupied positions in the rubber industry. I think it would be reasonable to ask whether those brains are being utilised, and, if not, why not. Much as we admire the Board as a whole, the recommendations submitted under resolutions "A" and "B" may be taken in two ways. We have been told to-day that the company has passed the crisis. I am sure everyone is delighted to know that. Now, that being the case, you are going to pay someone else for services which another person or other people have rendered. Consequently, I should like to ask first of all whether, before Sir Eric Geddes was asked to take the position, he made any stipulation, and if so, what? Then, may I ask, is Sir George Beharrel in the employ of the London company, and, if so, in what capacity, because the Press has bandied his name about from time to time! Of course that sort of thing you take for what it is worth, but I am putting the question now so that the shareholders may be enlightened. We have heard a good deal about Sir Eric Geddes. We are told he is a super man, but I have his public record and it is a record of which I, sir, should not be very pleased. (Laughter.)

THE CHAIRMAN'S REPLY.

The Chairman—There are very few questions that really require an answer from me. I must say, however, that I deplore the fact that Mr. Sobey should have spoken at this meeting. He is one of the members of the Committee of Investigation, solemnly appointed by the meeting held a year ago, and of all people, I think he is the one who should not have made the remarks which he has made. (Hear, hear.) Except, perhaps, after the report of the Committee is in the hands of the shareholders. (Hear, hear.) I am sorry, sir, that you should have spoken to-day. However, you are entitled to do so, and I have to answer your questions. Sir Eric Geddes made no stipulations before he joined the company. The fees offered to him are offered by the Board, because we consider they are adequate, and that the company and the shareholders are going to get real good value. (Applause.) Sir George Beharrel is certainly in the company's employ, but he is not on the Board, and is not entitled to be. His employment is purely temporary—subject to six months' notice on either side—so that if the company do not get value, they have no need to employ him any further. He was quite prepared to come under these conditions, because he knows his own value. I do not really think I need refer to any remarks which Mr. Sobey made concerning Sir Eric Geddes. He has served in many positions, it is perfectly true, but he has served with distinction in every one of them. (Applause.) Now as to Mr. White's question. If you refer to the terms in which the Committee of Investigation was appointed last year, you will find these words: "That the Committee is to enquire into the circumstances in which the loss of £8,320,000 was incurred." Now if that is the mandate of the Committee and if that is the loss, which by reconstruction we have got to wipe out, surely before adopting measures to wipe that out we have got to know what the Committee is going to say about this loss. (Hear, hear.) I think it is only logical. I did not intend to give any hints in my speech, hidden, guarded or otherwise, as regards this reconstruction question. This is the only reason why we are deferring it. With regard to the issue, I mentioned in my speech that we are going to make an issue of £1,000,000 bonds here early in January, and naturally we hope that the issue is going to be very successful. The one in America has been, and the bonds are already quoted at a premium in America, so I believe that in making the issue we shall be able to give to the company the benefit of the premium created in America. It is going to be underwritten, but it is going to be purchased outright. As to the very kind things which were said about myself, I can only express my deepest thanks to the meeting, and say that words like those that were spoken are the best reward for whatever work I may have done in connection with the affairs of the company. (Loud applause.) I will now put the resolution, that the report and accounts be received and adopted.

The resolution was carried amid applause.

RE-ELECTION OF DIRECTOR.

The Chairman—The next item on the agenda is to confirm the election to the Board of the Right Hon. Sir Eric Geddes, and to re-elect the Right Hon. Lord Dalziel as a director. I beg to propose those resolutions, and will ask Mr. Bergin to second them.

Mr. Louis M. Bergin (managing director)—I have pleasure in seconding the resolutions.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

The Chairman—I understand that one of the shareholders has a resolution to propose with regard to the reappointment of auditors.

Mr. W. J. Good—I have very much pleasure in proposing the re-election of Messrs. E. Bishop and Co., and Messrs. Stokes, Bros. and Pim as auditors of the company. We, as ordinary shareholders, are very much dependent on the work done by the auditors in connection with a company such as this, and both of these firms enjoy the highest reputation. I have very much pleasure in proposing their re-election.

Mr. R. M. Baker—I have pelasure in seconding that.

The motion was unanimously agreed to.

PAYMENT OF DIRECTORS.

The Chairman—We now come to resolution (a)—That the remuneration at the rate of £8,000 per annum payable to the directors (other than the managing directors, the foreign and Colonial directors, if any, the general manager, and the technical superintendent) under Article 78 be increased by an additional sum at the rate of £4,000 per annum, and that (all the directors consenting) a sum at the rate of £5,000 per annum be paid out of the aforesaid remuneration to the Right Honourable Sir Eric Campbell Geddes, G.C.B., G.B.E., for his services as a director of the company, but so long only as he shall be Chairman of the Company, and that in case he shall cease to be such Chairman, the said additional sum at the rate of £4,000 per annum shall not thereafter be payable.

As I have explained, the Board proper is not having its remuneration increased at all. While we are on this point, may I recall to your minds what I said at the last annual general meeting—namely, that the first matter with which this Board on taking office has dealt was in the hope that shareholders would raise no objection afterwards to reduce its own remuneration. When we came into this company, the remuneration of the Board was £22,000. We reduced it voluntarily to £8,000. At the same time your managing director, Mr. Bergin, gave up no less a sum than £60,000 out of commissions which were due to him, for the simple reason that the company was doing badly. There are thus voluntary reductions on the part of the Board of £84,000 in two years. Look at it in this light, and say that only a fraction of the sum which was voluntarily given up is now suggested to be paid to Sir Eric Geddes, as I can confidently say, for value received and to be received. In the light of these remarks, I put the resolution to the meeting, and will ask Sir Guy Granet to second it.

Sir W. Guy Granet seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

The Chairman—We now come to resolution (b)—That the sum of £10,000 be paid out of the funds of the company to the Right Honourable Sir Eric Campbell Geddes, G.C.B., G.B.E., as remuneration for his special services as a director during the period of twelve months beginning on the 1st October, 1922, and ending on the 30th September, 1923, and that such remuneration be in addition to the amount payable to him under the preceding resolution. I beg to propose that resolution, and will ask Sir Guy Granet to second it.

Sir Guy Granet also seconded this resolution, and it was carried.

A shareholder—What about the amendment?

Mr. Morton—I was going to propose an amendment, but after the excellent explanation you, sir, have given as to the remuneration of the Board, and their voluntary giving up of fees, I do not wish to propose any amendment. (Hear, hear). The only thing was that it seemed to me inopportune, while the company was not a dividend paying company, to propose any increase. To a pure outsider, such as myself—for I have only just come into the company—it did look strange to propose an increase; but I do not wish to propose any amendment. (Applause.)

The Chairman—I am very much obliged to you, and, on my side, I congratulate you upon having come into the company recently. (Laughter.)

Mr. Morton—I should like to have been in when you were paying 30 per cent. to 40 per cent. (Laughter.)

The Chairman—Well, that resolution has been carried, and that completes the formal business of the meeting.

THANKS TO MR. SZARVASY.

The Right Hon. Lord Dalziel—Before the business is finished, I have been asked to propose a resolution, which I do not think will require much to commend it to you. It is: "That this meeting of shareholders expresses its best thanks to Mr. Szarvasy as Chairman *pro tem.*, and places upon record its high appreciation of the valuable services he has rendered to the company." (Applause.) I was pleased to hear from the body of the hall to-day an expression of the shareholders' appreciation of the valuable work which has been done for the company by our Chairman *pro tem.*, who now gives up that office. Only those who have been intimately associated with the Dunlop Company can fully realise the day to day and hour by hour work which he has put in. He came on the bridge when our ship was in a very stormy and tempestuous sea; but, by his courage and guidance and infinite resource, I think we can now say that he has piloted the ship into a safe and secure harbour. He went to America for us at great financial sacrifice, at a time when the interests of the company were giving considerable concern. He laid the foundation there, the result of which we have seen during the last few days—our issue greatly over-subscribed, and now standing at a premium. Mr. Szarvasy himself has, up to the present, refused to take any acknowledgment for his services. All he stipulated for was that his net out-of-pocket expenses to America should be paid. Up to the present, as I say, he has refused any remuneration, and, as we are all so satisfied with the work which he has done, I hope the shareholders will be content to leave this matter in the hands of the Board. (Applause.)

Sir Guy Granet—Ladies and gentlemen, I have been asked to second this resolution, and it gives me very great pleasure to do so. The occasion does not call for a speech; I do not intend to make one, and, perhaps, after having heard what I have to say, you may say I cannot make one. (Laughter.) But the occasion is one with which I am very proud to be associated, and I am very glad personally that I have been given the opportunity—imperfectly as I may do it—to try to give expression, not only to my own sentiments, but to the sentiments of every single member of the Board, as regards the services which Mr. Szarvasy has rendered to this company. I cannot tell you adequately how much those services have been worth. We have been sitting together with him for something like two years, and all I can say is that the work has been strenuous, that Mr. Szarvasy has never spared himself, and that he has devoted practically his entire time to the service of the Dunlop Company; and, at the same time, as he himself has told you, I can assure you that the office of Chairman of the Dunlop Company has not been a bed of roses. It has not only been that the work has demanded his constant attention—that it has been harassing work and onerous work; but I have never seen Mr. Szarvasy flinch from any responsibility. He has never spared himself, and it gives me the very greatest pleasure, on behalf not only of myself, but every one of the members of the Board and the officers of the Board, to second this resolution. (Applause.)

The resolution was carried with enthusiasm.

The Chairman—I am deeply grateful to you, gentlemen, for the kind expressions which have been used on behalf of my colleagues and the shareholders. Expressions like these make life worth living, and work worth doing. (Hear, hear.) I thank you very much.

Mr. Wilkinson—I do not think we ought to let this meeting separate without an expression from the shareholders that, not only the Chairman, but the whole of the directors, are entitled to recognition for the part they have played; and, secondly, as stated in the report, we are not a little indebted to those who have been under them for the work they have done. I do not think we should let this meeting terminate without such an expression of thanks to the rest of the Board, as well as Mr. Szarvasy, and also to the employés, who have contributed to the company's success. (Applause.)

The proceedings then terminated.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES.

IRISH STOCK EXCHANGES.

DUBLIN.

MARKETS GENERALLY CHEERFUL. WAR FIVES REACH 100. "CASHEL" STOCKS DEPRESSED.

The prevailing tendency of prices on 'Change yesterday was very often favourable, but without any special or outstanding point of briskness. The Funds held firm, with Consols again better, and War Loan 5 p.c. up to 100. Banks closed with a steady appearance. Guinness Ord. opened dull and easier, but later tended to harden, and finally recovered the initial decline. City Steam was again supported at recent top level. Marconis met with attention and improved further. Home Railway Ord. generally were practically unaltered, but there was something in the nature of a slump in Great Southern and Western Pref. Stock, which fell 5 points to half price. Various Deb. issues also closed sellers, while the Ord. Stocks left off quiet. Provincial Tram issues were in request at slight gains. Textiles were well held, and Tobaccos were better. Oils rallied further. Dunlop Rubber Ord. were firm, but Parent Tyres did not quote.

In the Funds, Consols rose ¼ to 55½, War Loan 5 p.c. ⅛ to 99⅛, 100, and ditto (by Deed) ⅛ to 99⅛, and Conversion Loan ¼ to 75½. India 3½ p.c. fell ⅛ to 62⅛. Victory Bonds remain at 88½.

The Bank market was quietly firm. Munster and Leinsters rose ⅛ to 6½, while Bank of Ireland repeated 231 and Provincials 22½.

Dealings in Breweries was confined to Guinness Ord., which opened ¼ lower at 44⅛, but later recovered, and closed unaltered at 44⅛.

Dublin Distillers Ord. realised 30s.

City Steam Stock repeated 14½.

Marconi Ord. rose a further 7½d. to 4½s. 4½d.

The feature in Home Rails was the sale pressure in Great Southern Pre-Ord. issues. The Pref. fell 5 to 50 and the Debs. 1 to 70, while the Ord., after repeating 46, fell to 45½. Great Northern was firm at 60. Midland Great Western opened ¼ lower at 30½, but rallied later to 31. The 4½ per cent. Deb. Stock fell 1 to 66. London and North-Western quoted 105½.

Among Tramways, Provincial Ord. rose 1½d. to 3s. 7½d., and the Debs. ½ to 6½, while Dublin United Ord. repeated 6½.

Dunlop Rubber Ord. realised 9s. 1½d.-9s. 3d.

Gas, Bakery, and Drapery Shares were neglected.

Among Manufacturing Securities, Bleachers repeated 41s. 3d., Coats Ord. 65s. 6d., and Cottons 46s. 6d. Calicos fell 1½d. to 20s. 10½d., but Coats "B" Pref. rose 6d. to 24s., and Spinners 3d. to 41s. 3d. Lever Bros. 7 per cent. fell 3d. to 21s., and the 8 per cent. repeated 20s., but Vickers rose 3d. further to 15s 3d.

In Trading, etc., Burks Debs. repeated 8½, and Dolphin Hotel Ord. 54s.

Other business done included Courtaulds at 69s. 6d. and Imperial Tobacco at 72s. 10½d. Mexican Eagle Oil rose 2s. 9d. to 47s. 6d., and Shells were bid for.

BUSINESS DONE AT ALL SESSIONS.

Transactions for cash marked "c."

Consols	(55½) 55½	M.G.W. Ord.	(3½) 3¾
5% War Loan (99½)	99½ 100	Do. 4½% Deb.	(67) 66
Do. Deed	(99½) 99½	Dublin Trams.	(64) 64
Victory Bonds	(88¼) 88½	Provl. Trams.	(3/6) 3/7
Convtr. Loan	(78½) 79½	Do. Deb.	(62) 62
War Bonds, 1927	105¾	Bleachers	(41/3) 41/3
War Bonds, 1928	105½	Calicos	(21/-) 20/10½
India 3½%	(63) 62½	Do. B Pref.	(3/6) 3/4
Bank Ireland	(231) 231c	Cottons	(46/5) 46/5
Hon. & Rein.	(24) 24½	Spinners	(41/-) 41/3
Provincial	(22½) 22½	Courtaulds	(59/6) 59/6
Dublin Distil.	(30/-) 30/-	Lever 7%	(21/3) 21/-
Guinness	(44⅞) 44⅞	Do. 8%	(20/-) 19/9
City Steam	(14½) 14½	Vickers	(15/-) 15/3
Marconi	(43/9) 44/4½	Burks Deb.	(8½) 8½
G.N. Ord.	(60) 60	Dolphin Hotel	(54/-) 54/-
G.S.W. Ord.	(46) 46	Dunlops	(5/4½) 5/4½
Do. Pref.	(55) 50	Imp. Tob.	(72/9) 72/10½
Do. Deb.	(71) 70	Mex. Eagle	(44/9) 47/6
L.N.W. Ord.	105½		

*Odd lot bid, a asked.

(Last business done given in parentheses.)

IRISH BANKS RATE.

Discount ..... 4 p.c. 13th July.
Deposit ..... 1½ p.c. 15th June.

STOCK EXCHANGE SETTLEMENTS.

Mining contango day	Dec. 22	Jan. 8
General contango day	Dec. 27	Jan. 9
Ticket day	Dec. 28	Jan. 10
Account day	Dec. 29	Jan. 11

NOTE.

The Dublin Stock Exchange will be closed on Friday, Monday, and Tuesday next.

BELFAST.

The near approach of the holidays was reflected in the smallness of business on Belfast Exchange yesterday. War Loan was fractionally better at 99⅛, 99⅜; Brookfield Linen no change at 5⅞. Coats 6d. better at 65s. 9d. York Street Flax Spinning 7 p.c. Pref. repeated 21s. 3d. McConnell's Distillery showed no change at 4¼. British-American Tobacco were a few pence lower at 88s. 4½d. Sawers Ord. were 1s. 6d. better at 18s. Belfast Mineral Water lower at 5⅜. Lever's 8 p.c. Pref. were a few pence higher at 20s. 1½d. White, Tomkins Ord. firm at 22s. 6d.

PROVINCIAL EXCHANGES.

BIRMINGHAM.—Business further contracted. Rovers eased off. Singers finished well. Enfields in request. Componentis heavy. Austins firmer. Dunlop Rubbers shade harder. Austins, 2/3; Belsize, 5/-; Components, 7/6; S.T.D., 3d.; Enfields, 21/7½; Humbers, 21/9; Napiers, 6/9; Rolls, 21/6; Rovers, 20/3; Singers, 23/3; Triumphs, 31/6; Vauxhalls, 6/6; Dunlops, 9/4½; Parent Def., 24/6; Harper Bean, 1/3½; Calthorpe, 11/9.

MANCHESTER.—A strong tone in Textiles; Bradford Dyers prominent. Bleachers, 41/41/6; Pref., 21/-21/6; Calicos, 20/6-20/9; Pref., 16/9-17/-; Dyers, 43/-44/-, Pref., 20/-20/6; Cottons, 46/-46/6; Pref., 19/6-20/-; Spinners, 41/-41/6; Pref., 19/3-19/9; Stubbers, 8/9-9/-; Coats, 66/-66/6; Ship Canal, 54-5½; Pref., 6½-6¾; Velvets, 27/-27/6.

TRAFFICS.

Nitrate Railways.—December 1 to 15, $23,944; increase, $5,878. South Indian.—Week to November 18, Rs.851,964; increase, Rs.7,511. Northern Mexico Power and Development.—October, net, $32,445; increase, $7,430. Barsi Light Railway.—Week to November 25, Rs.23,000; decrease, Rs.900. Great Southern of Spain Railway.—Week to December 9, pesetas 21,326; increase, pesetas, 25,864.

IMPROVING STOCKS.

A CHEERFUL TONE.

(FROM OUR FINANCIAL CORRESPONDENT AND THE FINANCIAL NEWS OF TO-DAY.)

The generally improved tendency exhibited on Friday last was further accentuated in the Stock markets yesterday. In most sections a cheerful tone prevailed, and firmness characterised some of the groups, particularly Gilt-edged stocks and Home Rails, although, as was to be expected, with Christmas so near at hand, the volume of business passing was restricted to small proportions. Two or three important factors are responsible for this welcome change in sentiment. Political developments abroad have encouraged investors to take a more sanguine view of the international situation, and the Foreign market has benefited materially by the co-incidental rise in the values of Continental currency, while the signs that are now being manifested of a general revival in home trade are undoubtedly imbuing a feeling of greater confidence in market circles. Gilt-edged stocks presented a firm appearance throughout the day, and were remarkably steady at a slightly higher level of prices.

LONDON STOCKS BETTER.

FACTORS OF IMPORTANCE.

A much better tone prevailed on the Stock markets yesterday, although the volume of business over the week-end was small. The tendency towards strength was chiefly influenced by the rise in the value of Continental currencies. The brighter outlook regarding a Near East settlement was another factor of importance. The tone at the close was quiet, but firm. Changes in British Funds were few. The 5 per cent. War Loan rose ¼ to 99⅞. Funding Loan gained ¼ at 86. Local Loans also rose ¼ to 64. India 3 per cent. gained ¼ at 55.

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES were not very active apart from French and German stocks. French Fives were buoyant, rising 2 to 31, while German Threes rose ¼ to 1. Japan 4½ per cent. fell a point to 102.

HOME RAILS were not very active, but showed a very good tone, with a number of small rises. Brighton "A," at 65½, gained ⅛; L. and N.W., at 105, were ¼ better; Great Eastern at 39, Caledonian Def. Ord. at 15, Midland Def. at 70½, N.E. Cons. at 113½, and S.E. Def. at 33 each gained ¼. Great Central Def. at 8⅜ and N. British Def. at 19 both gained ¼.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN RAILWAYS were very dull. "Canpacs" were unchanged. Mexican Sixes fell 1 to 25, San Paulo Ord. 1 to 121, and Leopoldinas ¼ to 36½.

OIL SHARES FIRMER.

GENERAL ADVANCE IN PRICES.

In common with other sections of the Stock Exchange, the Oil share market commenced the week quite cheerfully, the firmer tendency which developed towards the close of the previous week continuing in evidence, while the improved outlook in regard to the Near Eastern situation was responsible for increased confidence. Although the accumulation of business over the week-end was small, it, nevertheless, was better than of late, and during the early hours transactions were on quite a good scale, bidding for the leaders and certain of the speculative favourites resulting in a general advance in quotations. Dealings on Paris account were of little importance, although operators in that centre were inclined to support their favourites. Business slackened in the afternoon and prices slipped back, but the movements finally recorded favoured holders in the majority of cases. Closing prices:—

Agwi Petroleum	1/8	1/8	
Anglo-American	1/4	1/4	+ ⅛
Anglo-Ecuadorian	3/8	3/8	– ⅛
Anglo-Persian	2/6	2/6	– 6d
Anglo-Persian 8 p.c.	22/6	24/-	+ 1/6
Do. Def.	24/10½	24/10½	+ 9d
Do. Ord., issued 5½ p.c.	20/7½	20/7½	+ 9d
Do. 5 p.c. Deb.	19/-	19/-	+ ⅛
Apex Trinidad	1/-	1/-	
Bay Borneo Syn. (10/-)	2/-	2/-	
British Burmah (6/-)	1/-	1/-	
British Controlled	2/-	2/-	
Do. Pref.	2/7½	2/9	– 9d
Burmah Oil	8/15/-	8/15/-	– 9d
Do. 6 p.c. Pref.	24/6	24/6	
Caltex	1/-	1/-	
Dacia Romano	1/-	1/-	
Eagle Transport	3/6	3/6	
Do. p.c. Notes	3/6	3/6	
Do. Bearer	3/6	3/6	
General Pet. Trinidad	1/-	1/-	
Indo Burmah	1/9	1/9	
Irish River (10/-)	3/6	3/6	
Lobitos	18/3	18/9	+ 1/0
Mexican Eagle	2/6	2/6	
Do. Pref.	2/6	2/6	+ 3d
Do. p.c. Pref.	2/6	2/6	
North Caucasian (10/-)	17/7½	18/1½	+0/1½
Oilfields Barrys	1/3	1/3	
Peru Syndicate	1/3	1/3	
Phœnix	23/9	23/9	– 3/9
Premier Oil	24/9	25/-	+0/3
Rumania Consolidated	1/9	1/9	
Royal Dutch	12/6	12/6	+ 6d
Scottish American	33/6	33½	– ⅛
Shell Transport	0/10½	0/11	
Do. Pref.	1/-	1/-	+ 3d
Do. 7 p.c. Pref. (£10)	2/-	2/-	
Do. 7 p.c. Pref. (£5)	2/9/3	2/9	
Spies (10/-)	2/9	2/9	+0/1½
Sleaum Romana	3/3	3/3	
Trapsa Pref.	2/6	2/6	
Trinidad Central	1/-	1/-	
Trinidad Leaseholds	1/-	1/-	
United Brit. Trinidad	1/9	1/9	
Ural Caspian	1/-	1/-	
Wms.	1/-	1/-	
Woodfords Holdings	6/9	7/3	
Do. 7 p.c. Pref.	12/9	13/3	
Do. 7 p.c. Pref.	12/9	13/3	

RUBBER SHARES FLAT.

The Rubber Share market was very quiet and dull yesterday. Price changes were few. Grand Central rose 1s. to 20s. N. Hummock, at 18s. 3d., advanced 1s. 3d.; Straits Rubber, at 21s., gained 1s. 10½d., and Tamiang rose 1s. to 20s. Kasintoe fell 9d. to 16s. 3d., and Sapong 9d. to 18s. 9d. The price of rubber remained at 14d. per lb. Closing prices:—

M.U.			
Anglo-Dutch	3/0		
Java	2/9		
Anglo-Malay	2/7½	2/8	–0/1½
Bertam Cons.	4/10½	4/-	
Bukit Mertajam	2/-		
Bukit Sembawang	17/6		
Damasaras	18/6		
Grand Central	20/-		
Highlands	37/6		+1/0
Kamunting	37/6		
Kapong	2/1½		
Kuala Lumpur	40/-		
Labu	2/9		
Langat	30/9		
Lingsi	3/10½		
Lower Lendu	3/10½		
Malacca	43/6		
Malaya	43/6		
Merliman	3/0½		–0/3
Mooply Valley	18/6		
Port Dickson	2/4½		+0/1½
Rubber Trust	27/10½		
Seafield	14/9		–0/3
Sendayan	29/1½		–0/3½
Sialang	2/7½		–0/3½
Straits Rub.	21/-		+0/1½
Tall Ayer	23/0		+1/10½
Tandong	2/6		+0/6
Un. Selama	3/4		
United Sua Betong	21/3		
Vallambrosa	14/6		
Anglo-Sum.	42/9		–0/9
Bah Lias	28/1½		
Batu Tiga	39/6		
N.B.R. Trst	9/0		
Brisco	1/-		
Bukit Cloh	4/10½		
Bukit Rajah	20/0		
Castlefield	8/7		+0/1½
Chersonese	21/1½		
Cicely	2/0		
Eastern Trust	18/0		
Gen. Ceylon	19/9		
Hinderwell	22/6		
Golden Hope	19/0		
Java Amal	10/9		
Kapar Para	42/9		
Kelantan	18/3		–7/9
Kenilworth	2/6		
Kombok	3/11½		–0/1½
Langkat Sum	27/6		
Ledbury	22/6		
Manch'ter'B.	1/3		
Mambakim	11/9		
N. Hummock	18/3		+1/3
P.P.K. (Ord.)	13/6		
Pataling	20/9		
Pilmoor	21/3		
Rim Malacca	3/6		
Rub. E. Johore	2/6		
Sapong	22/6		–0/9
Sapumalk'as	20/9		
Selangor	5/6		
Serdang Cat'n	19/0		
Soember Alor	1/6		
Strathmore	19/0		
Sumatra Con.	1/3		
Sungei Buaya	27/6		
Sungei Dah	1/-		
Sungei Kasap	4/9		
Sungei Kr. Pi.	3/9		
Taiping	1/6		
Tanjong	3/1½		+0/3
Ulu Tembeling	1/-		
Unico-Selin	1/-		
Tempeh	1/-		
Un. Tennings	0/6½		
Van Sing	29/6		

*Ex Div. †Ex Rights.

INSURANCE SHARES.

BUSINESS DONE IN LONDON.—Alliance New, 135-, 134; British General, 23/9, 6d.; British Legal, 11/9, 6d., 3d.; Commercial Union, 31½, ¼; Employers' Liability, 79/6, 9/-, 8/-, 6d.; General Accident, 64, ¼; London and Lancashire, 14½, 214, 1/9; do. Associated, 5/3½, 5/-, 4/10½; North British, 12¾, ⅛, ¼, ⅛, ¼; Northern Assurance, 15/-, 14¾; Phœnix, £10 6/-, 10½; do. Pelican, £10 19/3, ¼, 10¾, ¼; Prudential, 12¼, £12 3/-, ¼, ⅛, ¼, ⅛; do. B, 16/-, 14/10½; Royal, 20½, ¼, £20 12/9, 20¾; Scottish Union, 1/9, ⅛, 2/ 4/6, 7¼; Sun, 16¼, ¼, ⅛, ¼; Sun Life, 25¾, ⅛; Victory, 1/11½, 6d., ¼d.; World Auxiliary, 15/6, 16/-, 17/3.

BUSINESS DONE IN LIVERPOOL.—Commercial Union, 31½; Employers' Liability, 79½, 3d.; London and Lancashire, 14¼; London Assurance, 7¼; North British, 12¼; Northern, 15; Phœnix, 10¾; Norwich Union, 11, 10¾; Royal Insurance, 20½; Sea Insurance, 3½.

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Bukit Mertajam	2/-		
Bukit Sembawang	17/6		
Damasaras	18/6		
Grand Central	20/-		
Highlands	37/6		+1/0
Kamunting	37/6		
Kapong	2/1½		
Kuala Lumpur	40/-		
Labu	2/9		
Langat	30/9		
Lingsi	3/10½		
Lower Lendu	3/10½		
Malacca	43/6		
Malaya	43/6		
Merliman	3/0½		–0/3
Mooply Valley	18/6		
Port Dickson	2/4½		+0/1½
Rubber Trust	27/10½		
Seafield	14/9		–0/3
Sendayan	29/1½		–0/3½
Sialang	2/7½		–0/3½
Straits Rub.	21/-		+0/1½
Tall Ayer	23/0		+1/10½
Tandong	2/6		+0/6
Un. Selama	3/4		
United Sua Betong	21/3		
Vallambrosa	14/6		
Anglo-Sum.	42/9		–0/9
Bah Lias	28/1½		
Batu Tiga	39/6		
N.B.R. Trst	9/0		
Brisco	1/-		
Bukit Cloh	4/10½		
Bukit Rajah	20/0		
Castlefield	8/7		+0/1½
Chersonese	21/1½		
Cicely	2/0		
Eastern Trust	18/0		
Gen. Ce

SALE TO-DAY (TUESDAY) AND TO-MORROW.
MEEANEE, UPPER KIMMAGE ROAD, TERENURE.
FURNITURE AND OUTDOOR EFFECTS,

Including: PIANOFORTE, in Inlaid Case, by Kirkman; Mahogany Enclosed Sideboard; Set of Economy Tables, three Mahogany Bookcases and Cabinets, Chesterfield Settee, Easy Chairs and Occasional Chairs, Mahogany Cabinet, Ebonised and other Overmantels, Copper Coal Helmets, Fire Sets, Sewing Machine, Bondoir Mirror, Carpets, Rugs, Mats Gilt French Clock; Sets of Mahogany Chairs, Screens, Wicker Chairs, number of Books including National Library of Famous Literature; Oak Hall Table, etc.; Ash and Walnut Wardrobes, Toilet Tables, Half-circle Washstands, Birch and Mahogany and other Chests of Drawers, Duchesse Washstands, Mahogany Wardrobe, Mahogany Toilet Tables, Toilet Glasses, Towel Rails, Toilet Ware, and usual Bedroom Furnishings; Mangle, Kitchen Tables, Presses, and Culinary Utensils; Bradford Churn and Dairy Utensils; Meat Safe, Galvanised Barrels, Garden Seat, Ladders, Fowl Houses and Runs, Forcing Frames, Plants and Flower Pots, including Orange Tree; Planet Junior Cultivator, Rollers, Barrows, Bee Hives, Netting, Garden Tools and Implements; quantity of Hay, etc.; also will be included two Iron Safes and Stands.

SALE 12 O'CLOCK EACH DAY.

JAMES H. NORTH & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS, 110 GRAFTON STREET.

ON VIEW TO-DAY.—AUCTION TO-MORROW, AT 12.30, AT COX'S AUCTION ROOMS, 29 BACHELOR'S WALK,
SUPERIOR DUBLIN-MADE FURNITURE, PIANOS, &c.,

Comprising a very superior Collection of Diningroom and Drawingroom Furniture, including Sideboards, Dining Tables, Chairs, Chesterfields, Lounge Chairs, French and Chippendale China Cabinets, Oak and Mahogany Hall Stands, Parlour and Drawingroom Suites, Chippendale, Oak, and Mahogany Overmantels, Coal Cabinets, Gramaphones, Pictures and Paintings; several lots of Plated Ware, Decorative and other China; Bedroom Suites in variety, Beds, Bedding, Kitchen and Deal Furniture, Linoleum, and 3 Pianos by Brooklyn Piano Co., Collard and Collard, etc. Full particulars in to-morrow's "Irish Times." Goods on View. Auction commences at 12.30. Pianos sold 3 o'clock.

JOHN H. COX, F.A.I., AUCTIONEER & VALUER.

ON VIEW THIS DAY—SALE TO-MORROW.
FURNITURE SALE BY HAZLEY & COMPANY.
19 SYDNEY AVENUE, BLACKROCK.
SALE OF CHOICE ANTIQUE AND MODERN FURNITURE,

DRESDEN AND MINTON CHINA, VENETIAN GLASS, ORNAMENTS;
UPRIGHT COLLARD & COLLARD PIANOFORTE; ANTIQUE CHIPPENDALE BOOKCASE (Rope Pattern);
Mahogany Pedestal Sideboard, Inlaid Sheraton Chairs, Antique Brass Open-work Fender; Grandfather's Clock, by Donegan; Mahogany Hall Stand and Chairs, do. Office Table, Mirrored-door Wardrobes, Mahogany Chests Drawers, Double Brass-mounted and Single Oak Bedsteads, Woven-wire and Hair Mattresses, Dressing Tables, do. Glasses, Marble-top Washstands; Gilt Console Table, with Marble Top; usual Kitchen Furniture, and other Miscellaneous Effects. ALL OF WHICH WILL BE ON VIEW TO-DAY (TUESDAY), FROM 11 TO 3 O'CLOCK.

HAZLEY & CO., AUCTIONEERS, MAIN ST., BLACKROCK

SALE THIS DAY (TUESDAY), IN CONTINUATION.
MESSRS. JAMES HILL & SON,
10, 11, AND 12 BACHELOR'S WALK,
WILL CONTINUE THE SALE BY AUCTION OF THE COLLECTION OF
USEFUL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PICTURES, PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, & ORNAMENTAL EFFECTS
(AS ALREADY FULLY ADVERTISED ON SATURDAY LAST).

Sale commences at 1 p.m. sharp. Purchasers to pay 5 per cent. Auction Fees.

JAMES HILL & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND VALUERS. 10, 11, 12 Bachelor's Walk.

IMPORTANT SALE OF PRIME RESIDENTIAL FARM,
GRACEFIELD, ARTANE,

PATRICK O'CONNOR and SON LTD., are favoured with instructions from L. Fagan, Esq., to SELL BY AUCTION, at their Estate Saleroom, 49 Queen street, on NEXT THURSDAY, 21st DECEMBER, at 1.30 o'clock, all the Interest and Goodwill in above Farm, containing 62a, 1r, 21p. Statute Measure, held in Fee-simple, subject to terminable Land Commission Annuity of £138 10/4 per annum, and to a Board of Works Annuity of £4 4/6 per annum, expiring 30th October, 1932.

The Lands, which are of prime quality, are well watered and fenced, and divided into convenient divisions. About 15 acres is under grass, and remainder being under tillage, including a considerable portion of manured land, and about 5 acres under cabbage. The Residence is a commodious one, containing 12 apartments, in excellent order, with unfailing interior water supply, and the Out-offices, including 2 large iron haysheds are most suitable to the requirements of the holding. There is also a comfortable gate lodge. The property is situate almost adjoining the village of Artane, on the main road from Dublin to Coolock, only one mile from the Clontarf tram line, and should prove a most desirable and attractive investment.

Messrs. W. MOONEY and SONS, Solicitors having Carriage of Sale, 16 Fleet street.

PATRICK O'CONNOR & SON,
LIMITED.
Auctioneers, Sale-men, Valuers,
49 QUEEN STREET, DUBLIN.

THURSDAY NEXT, 21st DECEMBER, at One.
11 SOUTH KING STREET.
XMAS PLANT AUCTION.

A Choice Selection of Plants—FRUIT TREES, ROSES, FLOWERING SHRUBS, from PENNICK'S DELGANY NURSERIES; Apples, Cherries, Currants, Gooseberries, Loganberries, Pears, Plums, Raspberries, Climbers, Xmas Trees, Larch Poles, Flowering Pot Plants View, 11 to 1 o'clock.

ARTHUR JONES & SON,
Auctioneers, Valuers, House Agents.

COUNTY OF TIPPERARY.

FOR SALE, AS A GOING CONCERN, AN OLD-ESTABLISHED, EXTENSIVE GROCERY, BAKERY, SEED, AND MANURE BUSINESS,

Situated in one of the principal streets in the important Town of

ROSCREA,

Where the business has been successfully carried on for close on a century.

The Premises, which are lighted throughout with electric light, include the Dwellinghouse, Large Shop, Bakery, Stores, extensive yard, and compact garden.

Roscrea, the centre held free of rent for ever.

Roscrea is one of the most progressive towns in Southern Ireland is situate in the centre of a rich and prosperous country, has its well-known bacon factory, and Electric Lighting and Power Company, Gas Works, extensive new manufacturing, Army Headquarters and military station. Its monthly fairs are first-class, and every working day is a market day in Roscrea.

The owner is retiring from business owing to advancing years and declining health.

Full particulars can be had on application to

JAMES CUMMINS.

VISIT OUR TOY BAZAAR.
SOMETHING TO INTEREST — CHILD AND ADULT. —

ROWAN'S
64 Sth. Gt. George's St. 65

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.
In the Goods of
KATE GRIFFIN late of Dunlavin, in the County Wicklow, Widow, Deceased, who died on the 21st day of October 1922.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to the Statute 30 and 31 Vic., cap. 54, s. 19, that the abovenamed Deceased by her Will, dated the 10th day of April, 1922, appointed Edward Flood of Dunlavin, aforesaid sole Executor thereof, and thereby bequeathed (inter alia) £60 to the Parish Priest of Dunlavin, £25 to each of his Curates, and £100 to the Lord Abbot of Mount Mellary, Co. Waterford, for Masses for her own soul and the souls of her husband and children, parents, and friends, such Masses to be celebrated in a public church or chapel in Ireland, the stipend for each Mass to be five shillings, and she bequeathed the residue of her property of every kind in equal shares to the following institutions for the advancement of the charitable work carried on by them in Ireland, the payment in each case to be made to the Superior, Superioress, or Director having at the time being at the date of my death the management of such institution, that is to say—the Vincent de Paul Society Dublin, the Catholic Boys' Home in Abbey street, Dublin; the Magdalen Asylum, Gloucester street, Dublin, and the Little Sisters of the Assumption, Upper Camden street Dublin.

And Probate of said Will was on the 22nd day of November, 1922, granted to the said Edward Flood forth of the Principal Registry of the King's Bench Division (Probate) of the High Court of Justice in Southern Ireland.

Dated this 12th day of December, 1922.
BRYAN McCANN, Solicitor for the said Executor, Naas, and 23 Anglesea street, Dublin.

To the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests in Ireland, and to all concerned.

STATUTORY NOTICE TO CREDITORS.
In the Goods of
THOMAS MERRICK, late of "Barncleuth," Ailesbury road, Dublin, and 45 Fleet street, Dublin, Solicitor, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Statute 22nd and 23rd Vic., cap. 35, that all persons claiming to be creditors of, or otherwise to have any claims or demands against the estate or assets of the above-named Deceased, who died on the 11th day of October, 1922, are hereby required, on or before the 1st day of March, 1923, to furnish the undersigned with full particulars of such claims or demands to the undersigned Solicitor for the Executors, to whom Probate of the will, with one codicil, of said Deceased was granted forth of the Principal Registry (Probate), Ireland, on the 10th day of November, 1922.

And Notice is hereby further given that, after the 1st day of March, 1923, the said Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims and demands of which notice and particulars shall have been given as hereby required.

Dated this 17th day of November, 1922.
ERNEST E. MERRICK, LL.D., Solicitor for said Executors, 202 Great Brunswick street, Dublin.

MISS HANNAH JANE HARRISON, late of The Home for Aged Governesses, Harcourt terrace, Adelaide road, Dublin, Deceased.

All persons having claims against the personal estate of the above-named Deceased are requested to furnish particulars of same in writing to

O. P. BRAYER, 10 Leinster street, Dublin, Solicitor.

IN THE GOODS OF
NICHOLAS MURPHY, late of "Llewynon," 16 Vergam terrace, Fishguard, Wales, Cattle Salesman, Deceased (Intestate).

Take Notice that I am about to apply for a Grant of Administration (Intestate) of the estate and effects of the above-named Deceased, who died on the 26th July, 1921, at "Llewynon," 16 Vergam terrace, aforesaid, on behalf of Mary Bridget Murphy, Widow of the above-named Deceased, and that at the expiration of eight days from this date a Grant may issue, unless a Caveat be entered in the Principal Probate Registry, Upper Castle Yard Dublin.

Dated this 19th day of December, 1922.
HENRY D. KEANE, Solicitor for Mary Bridget Murphy, 19 Upper Merrion street, Dublin.

MR. HOLDEN'S AUCTIONS.

THIS DAY (TUESDAY), AT 11.30 SHARP,
PIANO, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ETC.,
AT 19 CASIMIR AVENUE, HAROLD'S CROSS.

THE VICTUALLING ESTABLISHMENT Known as
M'AULEY'S, 63 PHIBSBORO' ROAD,

Advertised for Auction To-morrow, HAS BEEN SOLD BY PRIVATE TREATY.

W. J. HOLDEN & SON,
Auctioneers,
SAINT ANDREW STREET, DUBLIN.

NEXT THURSDAY, 21st DECEMBER,
On the Premises,
32 YORK STREET,
SURPLUS OFFICERS' MESS STOCK

About 100 dozen Ports, Sherries, Clarets, Hock, Graves, Brandies, Gin, Burgandies, Champagnes, Vermouth, Liqueurs, etc.; about 50 Boxes Cigars, quantity of China, Cutlery, etc.; 200 dozen Tumblers, and sundry items. Sale at 12 o'clock (noon) sharp. Purchasers to pay 5 per cent. Auction Fees.

W. J HOLDEN & SON,
Auctioneers,
SAINT ANDREW STREET, DUBLIN.

WEDNESDAY, 10th JANUARY, at 1 o'clock,
IN THE SALEROOMS,
2 SAINT ANDREW STREET, DUBLIN,
LETTING BY AUCTION OF
4 LOTS OF PROPERTY,
BY ORDER OF THE CORPORATION OF DUBLIN.

LOT 1—"SEAVIEW HOUSE," MAIN STREET, BALDOYLE.
POSSESSION.
Will be Let for 31 years from 25th March, 1923. Tenant will be bound to carry out certain specified repairs to the satisfaction of the City Architect. There is a frontage to Main street of about 56 feet and a depth of 157 feet. This is a semi-detached one-storey building, containing 7 apartments. F.L.V., £12.

LOT 2—14A EUSTACE STREET.
Let in offices and stock rooms. Annual rental, £61 0s. 0d. Tenants will attorn. Will be Let for 31 years from 25th March, 1923. Lessee will be bound to carry out certain specified repairs to the satisfaction of the City Architect. This is a four-storey structure, containing 8 apartments and yard at rear. F.L.V., £28.

LOT 3—8 HAYMARKET.
In occupation of tenant at 13/- a week. Tenant will attorn. Will be Let for 31 years from 25th March, 1923. There is a frontage to Haymarket of about 17 feet with depth of about 47 feet. Lessee will be bound to carry out certain specified repairs to the satisfaction of the City Architect. This is a 3-storey house, and contains shop, parlour, and four apartments overhead, with hall-door entrance. Yard at rear, etc. F.L.V., £16.

LOT 4—24 EAST ESSEX STREET.
CORNER OF TEMPLE LANE.
In occupation of tenants who will attorn. Weekly rent, exclusive of ground floor, 18/9 per week. Will be Let for 31 years from 25th March, 1923. Lessee will be bound to carry out certain specified repairs to the satisfaction of the City Architect. This is a four-storey structure, and contains shop, parlour, and 6 apartments overhead. Yard at rear and side entrance. F.L.V., £16.

Particulars and Conditions of Letting to be had from

IGNATIUS J. RICE, Law Agent, Corporation of Dublin; or from

W. J. HOLDEN & SON,
Auctioneers,
SAINT ANDREW STREET, DUBLIN.

WEDNESDAY, 10th JANUARY, at One o'clock,
SHOP AND NICE DWELLING,
14 ST. IGNATIUS AVENUE,
DRUMCONDRA.
Lease 143 years at £10 per annum.
F.L.V., £12 10s.

This is a two-storey, recently-built, corner house, and contains well lighted shop, store room, parlour, 3 bedrooms, hot bath, kitchen, scullery (hot supply to trough). Yard at side, with entrance to Ignatius avenue.

A remunerative business has been carried on in this shop in the dairy and general grocery lines, the house being situated in a good ready-cash district.

Conditions of Sale from
ROBERT H. CUMMINS, Solicitor, 13 Bachelor's Walk.
Further particulars, etc., from

W. J. HOLDEN & SON,
Auctioneers,
SAINT ANDREW STREET, DUBLIN.

ESTATE OF QUIRKE, MINORS.
MILLTOWNPASS, CO. WESTMEATH.

LETTING, at the Auction Mart, Mullingar, on THURSDAY, 21st December, 1922, at 12 o'clock, of 42a. 2r. 0p., 19a. 1r. 31p., 22a. 1r. 0p., and 1r. 22p., of Grazing Land, to 1st December, 1923.

PATRICK CLEARY,
AUCTIONEER, ETC., MULLINGAR.

STORE CATTLE SALES
AT 50 PRUSSIA STREET, DUBLIN,
EVERY THURSDAY,
GAVIN LOW, LTD.

STORE CATTLE SALES EVERY THURSDAY.
R. & J. WILKINSON,
40 and 41 PRUSSIA STREET, DUBLIN.

HOUSES AND LANDS

JAMES H. NORTH & CO.,
110 GRAFTON STREET.

PRICE £350—GROUND RENT £3—Four-roomed House, with garden and rear entrance. Possession middle of January. Apply James H. North and Co., 110 Grafton street.

SANDYMOUNT—£12 PER MONTH—Bright House, close to tram and Strand road—James H. North and Co., 110 Grafton street.

LOWER BAGGOT STREET—DOCTOR'S STUDY AND WAITING ROOM, TO BE LET, FURNISHED. Best position in street. All conveniences.—James H. North and Co., 110 Grafton street.

CLONTARF—TO BE LET, Detached Residence, standing in about two acres, including large walled-in garden, two tennis courts, and pleasure ground. House contains four sittingrooms, five bedrooms, two bath rooms, four pantries, linen presses, servants rooms, etc. There are stables, garage, and gate lodge. Rent £150 per annum, tenant paying taxes. Choice situation. Apply James H. North and Co.

MERRION STRAND—£12 PER MONTH—Very attractive House, in first-class repair, well furnished; nice garden; adjoining tram.—James H. North and Co., 110 Grafton street.

JAMES H. NORTH & CO.,
110 GRAFTON STREET.

Smart Satin Frock, 4½ GNS.

Slyne Ltd. 71, Grafton St. DUBLIN.

HOUSES AND LANDS

DOCKRELL LIMITED.

Frankfort Avenue (vicinity)—For prompt Sale—Bright, Modern, Semi-detached, newly-built VILLA FOR SALE at £825; 2 reception, 4 bedrooms, hot bath, electric light; good garden. Apply to Dockrell Limited.

South Circular Road
NEAR HEYTESBURY STREET)—A real bargain—£820 will buy desirable House, with possession; 2 sittingrooms, 5 bedrooms, maid's room, hot bath, linen press, wired for electric light throughout, workshop, garden, rear entrance. Apply Dockrell Limited, South Great George's street.

DOCKRELL LIMITED,
HOUSE AGENTS,
38 & 39 STH GT GEORGE'S ST.

MUSIC, PIANOS, ETC.

AT Highest Value—Gill's, 14 and 15 Nassau street. Purchase Pianos, Violins, 'Cellos.

COLLARD Upright Piano, new, Sheraton case, with Player, Orchestrelle Co., London, with Records together or separately—4 Sidney terrace Upper Leeson street. 15 O

CABINET Gramophone Louis design for Sale, moderate price. Seen 79 Talbot street. 16 O

CAN anyone offer a nice Piano, not outrageously dear?—E 135, this office.

FOR Sale, Piano, Baby Grand, Ibach, as new; seen by appointment.—E 336, this office.

GRAMAPHONES—Splendid selections, with Records from £5, worth double.—12 Mountpleasant parade off Ranelagh road. 6 D

GRAMOPHONE—Beautiful Mahogany Drawingroom Cabinet, Pigmot new, record cupboard, powerful twin motor, £35 model, stands 4 feet high, will Sell £12 10/; genuine bargain.—23 Upper Mount street. 17 B

HARMONIUM Music, 6d. to 2/; lists free. Gramophone Records, fr. 2/6; catalogues free.—14 Cupel street, Dublin. X

MAGNIFICENT Underdamper Pianoforte, ebonised case, £3 monthly; Gramophones, Violins, 70/-. Until new premises ready, call or write, John Wakefield, Little Theatre, 40 Sackville street. 13 A

WANTED, Cottage Piano; small Grand would suit; state particulars.—D 1333, this office. 20 2

WANTED immediately, Gramophone and some Records, in good condition; price reasonable.—E 18, Irish Times Branch Office, Kingstown. 17 B

WANTED, Upright or Small Grand Piano; state full particulars.—St. Kevin's, Bray. 24 19

DRESS AND COSTUME.

ABOUT Clothes—Mrs. Higgins, 1 Aston's quay; highest prices Ladies', Gents', Children's Left Off Clothes, Jewellery, Artificial Teeth; country parcels received. T

ABOUT Clothes—Mrs. Cusack, 65 Aungier street, gives highest prices for Left Off Clothing, Furniture, etc.; distance no objection. T

ABOUT Clothes—Highest cash paid for all Left Off Clothes, Jewellery, Silver Plate, False Teeth, Pictures, China, Glass, Furniture, etc.; postcard immediate attention; distance no objection. Telephone, 435. Bathurines—Wellington House, 35 Wellington quay. T

ABOUT Clothes—Highest prices for Ladies' Gents', Children's Left Off Clothing, Furniture; distance no objection.—Mrs. White, 15 Aungier street. T

BEAUTIFUL Black three-quarter length Coney Seal Coat, rich fur collar, cuffs, worn twice, cost 20 guineas, sell 15 guineas.—E 306, this office.

CLADDAGH and Connemara Depot—Blankets: Great Sale this month. Sold over 500, why delay in ordering a sample? Money refunded if not more than pleased; saving 7/6 in every pair. 500 pairs of Blankets reduced to 16/-; 300 pairs reduced to 18/-; 100 pairs reduced to 22/6; 180 pairs reduced to 25/-, and 250 pairs reduced to 27/6; all double bed sizes. Grecian Quilts, 12/6 for 6/6, 14/6 for 7/6, in Green, Gold, and Blue; postage 1/6 extra.—13 Shop street, Galway. 18 F

CONEY Seal Fur, 65 x 12, would trim costume, bargain, 25/6; Patent Golf Shoes, sizes, cost 37/6 (new), misfit, 16/6; Swede Top Button Boots, sizes, 8/6.—E 302, this office.

DRESS Suit, height 6 feet, worn only once, cost £12, will take £6.—E 288, this office. 18 E

EVENING Dress Suit for Sale; 38 chest; good condition.—3 Church lane, College Green. 18 C

FRENCH Dressmaking, Tailoring, Designing—Madame Clare, 25 Nassau street; Customers' Materials Made Up, Gowns Re-modelled, also Furs. 6 T

FUR Sale—Henry H. Taylor, Expert Furrier (late Switzer's), has secured spacious Premises at 48 Grafton street (first floor). Opening day 1st January. During this month the entire stock of Furs will be sold under cost of production at 50 Grafton street (first floor).

FOR Sale, handsome Black Satin Gown, jet trimmed, medium size, never worn. At Madam de Cooney, 23 South Anne street. 15 O

LADY has Coney Seal Coat for Sale.—E 303, this office.

SENSATIONAL Value in Tweeds at the Claddagh and Connemara Depot—100 Pieces of Irish Suitings for gents' wear, 17/6 for 11/6 per yard; 70 Pieces Saxony Biscuit Suiting, lovely designs, 24/- for 14/6; 120 Pieces of Homespun, various patterns, 12/6 for 5/11; Heavy Indigo Blue Serges for gents' wear, 18/6 for 13/-; best quality Navy Serges, 24/- for 14/-; Ladies' Costume Serges, 4/6, 6/6, 7/6, and 10/6; postage on suit lengths 1/6 extra; order patterns at once.—13 Shop street, Galway. 18 F

SALE, Black and Gold Evening Dress, good; £2.—E 290, Irish Times Branch Office, Baggot street Bridge.

WANTED, Dark outgrown Suit, boy 18, tall, slight; moderate.—E 313, this office.

HORSES, HARNESS, ETC.

A BROWN Pony (12 hands), Trap, and Harness; £45 10/-the lot.—10 Erne street, Westland row.

ASS—Pet, very quiet, young, good worker, no vice; 40/-.—Lyons, Motories, Kilmainham. 18 E

COMPLETE Set new Gig Harness, nickel silver mounted, £11 5/-.—T. Smith and Son, 93 Marlborough street. T

HUNTER, stuffy old fashioned Gelding, with quality, on short legs, brown, 16 hands; faultless fencer; subject V.S.; any trial; price £60.—Macardle, Dundalk. 17 D

VEHICLES.

RUBBER Tyres, all sizes, fitted at short notice.—The City Wheel Works, Ltd., Great Brunswick street, Dublin. T

CATTLE, LIVE STOCK.

A FEW choice young Cows just calved.—E. Hall, Kill-o-Grange. 14 B

FOR Sale, Kerry Heifer, just calved, very promising; another, time up in few days.—Macgregor, Templecarrig, Greystones. 18 X

FERRETS, trained workers, 11/6; satisfaction guaranteed, approval, carriage paid; cash with order.—Stubbs, Second avenue, Selly Park, Birmingham.

KERRIES—Always for Sale, pedigree Kerries of best strain.—E McLysaght, Raheen, Tuamgrane, Co Clare. X

SALE, fine Heifer, 21 months old, good condition; should turn out a good milker.—Colonel Hughes, Carrick Brennan, Monkstown. 14 B

WANTED, good quality Polled Angus Shorthorn Cross Bullocks, 1½ year old. Address, stating price and where can be seen, "Z 2120, Cattle," this office. 14F

DOGS.

BLUE Pups and Adults, also Irish Terrier Pups, for Sale.—Fitzgerald, Blackrock, Dublin. 18 E

COCKERS—Two pure bred liver coloured Female Pups, 4 and 5 months; bargains; 25/- each. Address, "Z 2128, Cockers," this office. 14 B

DOGS for Sale—Bull, Fox Irish, Kerry Blue and Sealyham Terriers; Collies, Cockers, Retrievers, Setters, Irish Water Spaniels, and Pomeranians. Particulars Tyrrell, Drumconnick, Cavan. 18 E

FOR Sale, Irish Terrier Dog, 6 months, by Halftime, full pedigree.—R. Long, Wellington place, S.C.R., Dublin. T

FOR Sale, Irish Bridle and White Prize Bull Dog, perfectly quiet and in good condition; good pedigree. Particulars Condon, 31 O'Connell street, Clonmel, Co. Tipperary. T

MR. Hunter would like to hear from any lady or gentleman requiring a Dog to protect their property. He has one of the most handsome and powerful dogs in Ireland, being bred for scent and determination; his sire was a Golden Setter, his dam a pure Bulldog; 18 months and expert trained; never been off owner's property; would accept £8; reason of disposal: have 3 more to train; he is cheap at £20 to any one as I have no need to keep him any longer; reference Munster and Leinster Bank, Cahir.—Hunter's Prize Poultry Yards, Cahir, Tipperary. 14 B

PEKINGESE, beautiful Male Pups, 6 months, champion pedigrees.—19 Rathgar avenue. 15 O

PEDIGREE Old English Bobtailed Sheep Dogs, beautiful litter of Puppies, now on view; written appointment necessary.—Godfrey Hearne, Ballyvista, Templeogue, Dublin. T

PEKINGESE, exquisite Sable Male Puppy, huge coat. Seen mornings, Miss Peirce, 3 Ormond road, Rathmines.

PEKINGESE Puppies for Sale.—Miss Sutherland, 24 Lindsay road, Glasnevin. 18 E

RED Irish Setter Bitch pedigrees, fast worker, quarters well, steady, staunch, any trial to decent sportsman, 10 gns.; Black and White Cocker, fully trained, 7 gns.; two Pointer Puppies, dog and bitch, partly broken, 7 gns each.—Peter Moriarty, Gamekeeper, Lonevane, Tralee. 14 B

RETRIEVER Pups for Sale, 8 weeks old, bred from A1 working strain, dog £5, bitch £2.—Lowry, "Verona," Howth road, Raheny. 18 E

SHOW Dogs with success, feed on Spratt's Wetmeet, Rodnim, Fibo Codliver Oil Cakes, Puppy Meal. We also stock Spratt's Dry Cleaning Powder, Condition Pills, Cooling Powders, Hair Stimulant, Canker, Eczema and Mange Lotions; lists free.—Ravensdale Mills, 40 Wellington quay, Dublin. 15 O

SALE, nice young Sable Collie Dog, great pace, good watch; £3 to good home; worth £5.—E 308, this office.

TUITIONS AND SCHOLARSHIPS.

ALL Professional and University Prelims., Oral and Correspondence. Success lists free.—McGUIRE'S COLLEGE, Sackville street, Dublin. T

ALL Modern Languages by the most conversational method.—Berlitz School, 4 Grafton street. 8 X

CASH—Exercise your ingenuity agreeably for Coal Prizes. The Puzzle Competitions for readers of all ages in Christmas Number "Weekly Irish Times," now on sale, price 4d., provide your opportunity. T

EXPERIENCED Governess desires post, resident or non-resident; usual English subjects, French and German; excellent references. Address "Z 2193, Governess," this office. 18 E

FRENCH Lady wants Tuitions in the mornings.—E 252, this office. 16 D

IRISH—Good working knowledge imparted by one thoroughly acquainted with language; Tuitions at pupil's residence, preferably Gentleman in Southern suburb.—E, 1, this office. 14 B

MALE Principal, —C., highest grade, V.G. reports, desires appointment in better locality. Address Z 2169 Principal," this office. 16 B

PRIVATE School 35 s. C road—Opening January 2nd.—Principal seen any day.

PUZZLE Competitions for Cash Prizes to exercise pleasantly the ingenuity of readers of all ages. See Christmas Number "Weekly Irish Times," now on Sale, price 4d.

SHORTHAND, Typewriting, Bookkeeping etc.—Metropolitan College, Gillespie's, 100 Lower Mount st. Phone 3058.

TWO vacancies having occurred in a first rate Northern Boarding School, Headmistress is willing to accept two clever Girls at half fees (forty guineas); early application necessary.—Box No. 835, Irish Times Branch Office, Belfast.

YOUNG Lady wishes Afternoon Engagement, teach small children, music, French, usual subjects.—E 281, this office. 16 B

GOVERNESSES AND TUTORS WANTED.

AGENT FOR GOVERNESSES AND SCHOOLS—Miss Bellingham Todd, 5 Grafton st., Dublin, Advises Parents and Managers. Tel. No. 5258. T

AVOCA School, Blackrock—Wanted, Junior Master; English, mathematics; also some supervision. 18 C

COMFORTABLE Home, farm house, Kildare, offered Protestant, teach three children. Address "Z 2188, Home," this office. 18 E

FRENCH Governess required at once. Apply Mrs. Leitch, Rosegarland, Wellingtonbridge, Co. Wexford. 17 D

IRISH Conversation—Lady, young, wanted occasionally, 1/- per hour.—E 299, this office.

R.C. Governess Wanted, country; two children, 8½ and 11½; help older of 2; usual subjects and music; £25. Address "Z 2171, Governess," this office. 17 D

TUITIONS CONTINUED.

WANTED after Christmas, Female Teacher (R.C.) for N.B. School, average 12.—Rev. W. M. O'Connell, Clifden Rectory, Co. Galway 17 B

WANTED, a Governess Lady by birth preferred, thoroughly efficient in Latin music, French and other usual subjects; country, loyal district in County Armagh; horses and motors kept. Reply Captain R. C. Handley-Eason, Tullygmore Park, Armagh. 18 E

PREMISES, LANDS, ETC.

DANCING Room in private house, 17' by 15', electric light, Let Dancing.—E 342, this office. 18 O

OFFICES to Let, fitted; central.—E 344, this office.

SHOP to Let, 60 Bolton street. Can be seen anytime before 5 p.m.

TO Let, four Rooms on same floor, suitable for Offices, Warerooms, or Flat.—23 Dawson street. 18 E

WANTED, Farm, about 100 Acres, Co. Wicklow or Dublin. Reply, with full particulars, price, etc., E 335, this office. 18 O

STABLING AND GRAZING.

7 STATUTE Acres of Grazing Land to be Let for the season at Sutton. Apply John Carroll, 54 Dawson street. 14 B

BUSINESS SALE AND WANTED.

AS a Going Concern—Grocery and Provision Business in Parnell street. Apply P. J. Byrne, Auctioneer, 8 Parliament street. 16 D

BUSINESS for Sale, Goodwill of small Wholesale Grocery and Packing Business in Belfast; splendid opportunity.—Box No. 832, Irish Times Branch Office, Belfast. 15 O

FOR Sale, splendid Butchering Business, with good house; central street; good seaport town; rent very low. Address "Z 2159, Business," this office. 15 O

MILLINERY Business for Sale as a going concern in centre of city, Shop and 2 Rooms; rent £1 weekly; price, goodwill, fittings and fixtures, £350.—James Allen and Son, Auctioneers and Valuers, 75 Middle Abbey street. 'Phone 74. 16 O

HOUSES AND LANDS FOR SALE.

A WELL Built, Detached House for Sale; three receptions, five bedrooms, no basement; early possession. Write for appointment to view, 51 Grosvenor road. 18 O

BELFAST—Vacant Houses for Sale and Furnished Houses to Let. Enquiries invited.—W. and E. Garrett, 6 Bedford street, Belfast. T

BLACKROCK—Glenart Lodge, Glenart avenue, possession, detached, non-basement; eight good rooms and kitchen, bath, gas, Varley; excellent garden. Key, Scully, St. Theodore's, Green road, Blackrock.

BELGRAVE House, Belgrave square, Monkstown, 9 rooms, garage, garden, greatly reduced price, £1,750. Key Caretaker, No. 42, next door.

DUN Laoghaire (Kingstown)—Haddington terrace, facing Pier—Commodious Residence for Sale; ideal position for private hotel or boardinghouse; possession. Key and terms, Talbot Coall and Son, Agents, Dun Laoghaire. 17 B

FOR Sale by Private Treaty, several Freehold Farms, 20, 200 Acres, in good agricultural districts, South Tyrone. Full particulars from A. Moutray, Auctioneer, Ballygawley, Co. Tyrone. T

FOR Sale, Carrickmines, House, on 2 acres; tennis court, garage, 7 rooms, bath (h. and c.). Seen by appointment.—D 1812, this office. X

"HILLSIDE," 74 Drumcondra road; ground rent £3 17/-; lease 800 years; reduced price £1,025; immediate possession. Caretaker on premises. 14 B

HOUSE for Sale, on Killeen road, Rathmines.—E 187, this office. 14 B

HOUSE for Sale, near Gleanageary Station; 3 receptions, 6 bedrooms, bathroom, garden, tennis court, stable; possession. Address "Z 2183, House," this office. 18 E

HOUSE, Sell, 6 rooms, large garden; long lease; Neville road, Rathgar; moderate.—E 307, this office.

INVESTMENT—House, let in three flats, yielding £270 yearly; £1,600; possession of one Flat could be given. Apply 20 Crosthwaite Park south, Kingstown. 14 X

ISLE of Man—For Sale, good Freehold House, South of Island, near sea, sheltered position; 4 rooms ground floor, 6 bedrooms, maid's room, bath, w.c., h. and c., gas, etc., with about 1,200 sq. yards of land in rear, good poultry houses, etc.; small garden in front; vacant possession. Address "Z 2158, House," this office. 15 O

LARGE city House, let at £52, price £275.—MacArthur's, House Agents. 15 O

NO. 4 Airfield road, Rathgar, possession, on Private Sale. Particulars from P. J. Byrne, Auctioneer, 8 Parliament street. 16 D

POSSESSION, S. C. road, city end—Comfortable House, 8 apartments, £750. Keys at MacArthur's, House Agents. 15 O

POSSESSION, Glasnevin—Well built Private Residence, 4 apartments, hot bath.—MacArthur's, House Agents. 15 O

POSSESSION, Harold's Cross—Nicely designed Private House, price £550. Orders to view from MacArthur's, House Agents. 15 O

POSSESSION, Harold's Cross—Nice new designed Private Residence, 2 reception, 4 bedrooms, kitchen, bath, £800. Orders to view from MacArthur's, House Agents. 15 O

5 CROSTHWAITE Park, West, Kingstown—Nine rooms; good order. Key 20 Crosthwaite, South. 14 X

10 Crosthwaite Park, South, Kingstown—Eight rooms, garden; no head rent. Key at 20; £1,250. 14 X

HOUSES TO LET.

DUBLIN AND DISTRICT.

EXCHANGE of Houses—Tenant of seven roomed House Unfurnished, Pembroke district, wishes Exchange for similar, other locality.—E 224, this office. 15 O

WELL Furnished House, suburbs Harcourt street line, 10 minutes from city; careful tenant.—E 331, this office. 18 E

HOUSES WANTED.

A HOUSE Wanted, 8 rooms, convenient to City, good repair; £85 to £100, free.—E 298, this office. 16 O

HOUSE Wanted, Ranelagh, Rathmines, Harold's Cross, £70 to £90 per year, free.; January.—E 336, this office.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

DUBLIN AND DISTRICT.

AT 17 Northumberland road—Rooms, with or without Board; visitors or permanent. T

ABURN Hotel and Boardinghouse—Comfortable home; moderate.—14 Rathmines road. T

APARTMENTS—Lists from Central Bureau Agency, 25 Nassau street. Enclose stamp. T

APARTMENTS Agency, 45 Henry street, for comfortable Apartments; recommended; good Flats. T

AT 55 Lower Leeson street—Well Furnished Single and Doubledouble Rooms, with full or partial board; terms moderate. 14 D

AT 45 Lower Leeson street—High class Residence. T

A SMALL Furnished Flat to be Let in Sandford, Ranelagh; one or two bedrooms, sittingroom, use of kitchen and bathroom, electric light and range and gas stove.—E 277, this office. 16 O

APARTMENTS—Young Men coming from country for Christmas, will find comfortable Accommodation; tram from Pillar to door; Bed and Breakfast from 4/6; use of piano and bathroom. Write or call, 23 Carysfort avenue, Blackrock.

AT 55 Lower Mount street—Comfortable Apartments, suit gentlemen dining out or requiring partial board.

AT 34 Garville avenue, Rathgar. Furnished Rooms. Interview to 3, after 6.

BALLSBRIDGE—Flat, Furnished or Unfurnished—6 St. Mary's road. 15 C

COMFORTABLY Furnished Hall Flat, b